

OBJECTS IN STONE.


Two or three pieces of Roman decorative mouldings in stone, enriched with foliage, and in one case with a carving of a head, have been found at Watermoor, and are placed in the Museum. A moulded base for a pillar was also discovered in Mr. Bravender's garden, in the New Road. It had been turned over and then used in the construction of a mediæval wall. It is scarcely necessary to say that the most important addition to the Roman stone series at Corinium has been the memorial stone to S. Val. Genialis, which was long in the Meyrick Collection, at Goodrich Court, and now has returned to Cirencester—thanks to the generosity of Mr. Moffatt, the present owner of Goodrich Court. It was found at Watermoor, on January 22nd, 1836. I have also secured for the Museum a small mutilated figure of a warrior, found at Custom Scrubs, Bisley; and also a handled vessel carved out of stone, and found at Kingsholm, Gloucester.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.

Of these I have merely to record the discovery of fragments in the field at the back of Messrs. Cripps' brewery, in Cricklade Street, and in the garden of Mr. Bravender, in the New Road.

Longleat Papers, A.D. 1553—1588.

By the Rev. Canon JACKSON, F.A.S.

 FROM the valuable and interesting collection of Family and other Papers preserved at Longleat, the following, by the kind permission of the Marquis of Bath, have been selected for publication, being connected with historical events, and relating (with one or two exceptions) to the Co. Wilts.

The subjects are :—

1. A.D. 1553. THE LADY JANE GREY.

2. „ 1561. THE COUNCIL'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
3. „ 1569. THOMAS HOWARD, FOURTH DUKE OF NORFOLK.
4. „ 1570. WILTSHIRE LOAN TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.
5. „ 1580. A CHARGE TO BE GIVEN BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AT THE QUARTER SESSIONS.
6. „ „ WILTS PROVISION FOR THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.
7. „ 1586. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.
8. „ 1588. WILTS PREPARATION AGAINST THE SPANISH ARMADA.

I.—12th July, A.D. 1553. THE LADY JANE GREY.

[It is only necessary to remind the readers that on the death of King Edward VI., the claim of Lady Jane Grey to the throne was put forward in opposition to the Princess Mary. It was at that moment the following letter, in Lady Jane's favour, was sent to the Chief Officers of Co. Wilts.]

“ *Letter from the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the County of Wilts.*

After our most hartly comendatyons. Whereas the Quene's Highnes QUEEN JANE being presently by just title in full possession of th' Imperiall Crown of this Realme and the dominions thereunto belonging, THE LADY MARY, bastard daughter of the late King of famous memory K. Henry the viijth doth not only by all meanes and wayes she may, stirre and provoke the comyn people of this Realme to rebellyon, but also seketh menes to bring in gret force of papists, Spanyards and other straungers for the aide of her unjust and unnatural service, to the great perill and danger of the utter subversion of God's holy woord and of the hole estate of this Realme: Albeit we nothing doubt but this sedytyus and rebellyus doyngs of the said LADY MARY, being well knowen unto you, will of themselves well admonyshe you of your duetyes unto your and our SOVERAYN LADY QUENE JANE and the preservation of the true Religion and ancient libertie of your natural country ageynst forein powers: Yet, considering what desolation may come to men of wurshyp and good doying and worth, by the seditions, rebellions and mutinies of the baser sort, we have thought good to signifie unto you that our said SOVERAYNE LADY, QUENE JANE's pleasure and comaundment is, that you shall not onely use all manner of travell and labour to kepe and preserve HER MAJESTY's people inhabitting near about you, in peace and good quiet, and to request all other that shall go about to move any tumult other [*i.e., either*] by pretence of the unjust and fayned title of the LADY MARY, being illegitimate and bastard as is aforeseyd, or by any other menes; but also to put yourselves in order with such number of horsemen and foot-men as you be hable to make of your servants, tenants and other, being under your rules and offcees. as you may, upon sending for, or other knowledge given you, other [*i.e., either*] repayr to our very good Lord the Duke of North-

umberland, who having the good lord the Marquis of Northampton, the Erle of Huntingdon and other personages of estate Soverayne power for the repression of for the defence of this Realme shall require. By your good travail therein you shall not only declare yourselves good and faithful ministers to THE QUENE'S Highness and your country, but also well deserve to find hir Highness your good and gracious Lady in any reasonable suites, and also most redye to further your said suites accordingly. And this we byd you most harteley well to fare. From the Tower of London the xij of July 1553.

Yo^r. loving Frendes

T. CANT.* T. ELY. CANT.† WINCHESTER.‡
J. BEDFORD.§ H. SUFFOLK.|| F. SHROWSBERY.¶
PEMBROKE.** WM. PETRE.†† WM. CESSSELL.‡‡
J. CHEKE.§§ R. RICH.||| ROBERT BOWES.¶¶

To our loving Frendes, the Sheriff of the Countye of Wiltes, the Justices of Peace of the same County, and to every of them."

II.—9th July, 1561. THE COUNCIL'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SHERIFF AND JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

[Owing to political and religious confusion during the early years of Elizabeth's reign, the internal administration of this country was at times much unsettled. The Council have provided an Abridgement of the Statutes which they distribute: and add some sharp advice to the Justices themselves.]

"After our harty comendations. Where the Queen's Maj^{ie} hath by her most gratiouse letters earnestly recommended unto you the governance of that County according as by her Ma^{tie}'s comission under her grate seale of England you have sufficient authority: we doubt not consideringe her Ma^{tie} requireth of you onely that w^{ch} yourselves shuld receive most damage but [*i.e., unless*]

* Thos. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. His letter to Queen Mary apologizing for this proceeding, is printed in Strype's Life of Cranmer, II., 919.

† Thos. Goodrick, Bp. of Ely, Lord Chancellor.

‡ Wm. Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer.

§ J. Russell, first Earl of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal.

|| Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, Father of Lady Jane.

¶ Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury.

** Wm. Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

†† Sir Wm. Petre, Secretary of State.

‡‡ William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh.

§§ Sir John Cheke, Secretary of State. Had been Greek Tutor to K. Edw. VI.

||| Richard Rich, Baron Rich, Ex-Chancellor, Lord Lieut. of Co. Essex.

¶¶ Sir Robert Bowes, Master of the Rolls.

The Lords of the Council who signed the letter to the Justices "turned about" (says Strype) "the very next day: and thus poor Sir John Cheke (who had written this letter to the Sheriff of Wilts) "was left in the lurch." He was committed as a traitor to the Tower, was afterwards pardoned, but being almost spoiled of his substance went abroad.

Some Letters about the conflicting Proclamations of Queen Jane Grey and Queen Mary (also preserved at Longleat), have already appeared in the Wilts Arch. Magazine, vol. viii. p. 310.

ye wyl faythefully dilligently and earnestly of all parts execute the same : And bycawse among others good holsome lawes made for the weale of the Realme we fynd in this tyme some more necessary then others to be earnestly executed by comandement of her Ma^{tie}, we have caused a short collection to be made of the same, and do sende them herewith prynted to th intente the same may be distributed amongst yourselves, and the easlyer put in use. How necessary the execution of these be we nede not remember unto you, for that we feare you fele, for lacke of observacion of some of them, no small disorder therein. And therefore we do hope assuredly that now being thus pressed by us in her Ma^{tie}'s name, you will set apart all slothfulness, nyceness and folishe pytie, and earnestly execute the same without respect of persons. And for that her Ma^{tie} is very desyrus to see some prooffe of the execucion thereof this sommer, her Ma^{tie} wylleth and comaundeth you that within xxviiij dayes after the receipt hereof and so monethly afterwards, untill Alhallow-tyde, you shall, by your letters to be sente to London to me the Treasurer of England, certifie to us the state of the country, and specially how ye have executed these special statutes, and what ye fynd to ensue thereof and what ye w^d. further requier of her Ma^{tie} or us towards the more effectual execucion thereof. And by cawse the sendinge of y^r. letters shall not be troublesome unto you, if ye have none other opertunity to send them to London, you the Shrieff shall sende them upp by one of yours, and the charge hereof shall by me the Treasurer be allowed unto you in th' exchequer. Thus endinge we most earnestlye requier you to remember for what purpose every one of you is appointed by the Quene's Ma^{tie} to be a Justice of the Peace, not to exercise authority for your singular credit and reputation, nor to colour and shadow your own causes or your servants, but first yourself in your own conversacion to be seen, to them whom ye shall rule, more wurthy to governe and punysh than to be governed and punyshed : next, for the reverens of God and your bonde of allegiaunce to our Sovereign Lady the Quene, to see religion reverently used, Devyne Service and Prayer frequented and disorders agaynst the same and the peace suppressed, wherein the more authority you have the sharper shall your punishment be bothe before God and this world if ye neglecte your duetye. And this our sharp and playne writinge shall not need to discourage dyvers of you whome we know to be carefull of your charge and percaase [*perhaps*] the wurse allowed in opinion of others that care not, so their owne pleasures or gredyness be served, what may chaunce to all the reste, with w^h. sort of men we meane not so long to beare as perchance they think we will. And yet upon report of amendment we shall be contente to passe over faultes passed, and regarde only the time to come. So fare ye well. From Greenwich the ixth of July 1561.

Yr. loving Frends

N. BACON. C.S.* WINCHESTER. W. NORTH.†

ARUNDELL. F. BEDFORD. W. HOWARD.

E. CLYNTON. G. ROGERS. F. KNOLLYS. W. CECILL.

AB: CAVE. RY: SACKVYLE. JOHN MASON.

To our loving Frendes

The Sheriff and Justices of the Peace
of the County of Wilteshire."

* Nicolas Bacon, *Custos Sigilli*.

† William Parr, Earl of Northampton, brother of Queen Catharine Parr.

III.—1569. Sep. 26th. THOMAS HOWARD, 4TH DUKE OF NORFOLK. [This great Nobleman being at the head of the Roman Catholic Party, intrigues were on foot for bringing about a marriage between him and Mary, Queen of Scots. Queen Elizabeth was utterly opposed to this. There was some apprehension of a rising in the country, and the Duke, having offered certain explanations to Her Majesty by which however she did not appear to be convinced, and being informed he was likely to be sent to the Tower, retired from Court, without taking leave, to his own house in the county of Norfolk, until the storm should blow over. The letter from the Council appears to have been written at that moment. Copies were no doubt sent elsewhere, but to the county of Wilts, one was especially necessary, because the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Lieutenant there, being one of the suspected persons, had been confined to his own house. The Duke of Norfolk was afterwards tried for High Treason on fresh charges of conspiracy and communication with the Queen of Scots, and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1572.]

“The Council to the Sheriff and Justices of Wilts.”

After our heartie cōmendations. Where it is likely that you may hear how the Duke of Norfolk is gon of late from London to Kenninghall,* wh^{ch} by his letter to us is signified to be upon feare of the Quene's Ma^{tie}'s displeasur, where he avoweth that he will remayne a faithful subject and so we hartily wish and trust he will considering there is none other cawse: Yet because we are not ignorant what disposition there is in evill disposed persons to take occasions upon small matters to move seditious bruits; we have thought good to signify unto you that her Majesty hath not ment any wise toward the said Duke of Norfolk any manner of thing to him offensive, but onely upon his coming to the Courte to understand the truthe of a certen matter that haith ben moved to him for a marriage with the Quene of Scots wh^h. her Majestie no wise doth allowe, and so to have lett him understand her resolute determination at this present when her whole council should have ben here assembled by her order. Whereunto we have good cawse to assure ourselves the said Duke wolde accorde we knowe not of any manner of intent in him but that wh^h. belongeth to an honorable person and a just and true servaunt to the Quene's Ma^{tie} our Sovereigne. Whereuppon Her Ma^{tie} beinge lothe to have suche a nobleman to be abused with unkind reports, haith sent for the said Duke to repair to her as it is moste likelie he will. And in the mean time because we know not how evill-disposed persons will upon such a matter raise sundrie lewde and false rumors We have thought good to advise you hereof and requier you forthwith to communycate

* In Norfolk. A Honse built by this Duke of Norfolk, but now destroyed.

theis our letters with the Justices of the Peace of that Share [*shire*] and to have good regard to staye all seditious rumours by apprehending the authors thereof, and to see all good wayes observed for keepyng of quietnes and withstanding of any that shall attempt the contrarie by word or deede. Remembering that it is the dutie of all good subjects and specially of such as have truste comytted to them to imploy themselves and their powers to the only Service of the Quene's Matie our Sovereigne Ladye, under whome Almighty God haith hitherto most happily governed the whole Realme and subjects with such an universal quyett as whosoever shulde attempte to alter the same were not worthie to be a member of this Realme. And we dowte not but suche as understande how precious a thinge is peace, wylbe carefull to imploye their whole cares to impeache all contrarie means and practices and have in redynes for that purpose suche forces as justlie and lawfullie they maye comaunde for the preservation of the Peace; and specially the Quene's Matie being the Minister of God to conserve the same. And so fare ye well, From Windsoure the xxvith of September 1569,

Your Loving Friendes

R. LEYCESTER. F. BEDFORD. E. CLYNTON. W. HOWARD.
F. KNOLLYS. W. CECIL. R. SADLER.

To our loving Friendes the Sheriff and

Justices of the peace for the county of Wiltes."

Autograph letters by this celebrated Duke of Norfolk, being of the very greatest rarity, I am tempted to add another addressed to Queen Elizabeth on the subject of her proposed marriage with Duke Charles of Austria, in 1567, and also three short notes of friendly intercourse with Sir John Thynne the founder of Longleat, the originals of which are preserved there.

"Thos Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, to Q. Elizabeth on the subject of her Marriage, 15th Nov: 1567.

Plesythe your most excellent majesty, i have receavyd from my lord off Leecyter, by your hyenese comandymnt, a declaratyon off my Lord off Sussex procedyngs, in your maiestyes most waytye matter off maryage, as also off your hyenese most gracyous plesure towching myne owne cumyng up yff my helthe wold sarve me, or els my spedye wrytyng to your hyenese off my opynyon in thows matters, therein propowndyd. I am ryght hartelye sorye that my chance ys so yll, that helthe schuld be an impedymnt unto me, wherby i cane not accordyng to my bownden dewtye awayte on your hyennesse: and specyallye, when your maiestye ys to use my power sarvys: but i must yealde my selfe to gods wyll whome ytt hathe plesyd to adde thys to other off, my great greves, restyng yff my power helthe do increse, and your maiestyes sarvys enye waye requyre my awaytyng on your hyennesse, at all tymes it shall spede that my syklye karcase cane indure, to attende to my bownden dutye: not dowtyng but that your maiestye knowythe that heretofore, when i have bene better able, i have therein bene nether slake nor slowe. And now yff ytt

please your hyennesse for me, beyng one off the yongeste off your maiestyes most honorable concell as allso one that hathe lest experyence or understanding, to waye the depthe of so wayty a cawse, and beyng where i have not the comod- dyte to conferre w^t sume off my lords, off whoes wysdomes i myght gather sume grownds to satle my opynyon, who have bene more beaten w^t suche cawsys off wayte, than i have bene, to wryte i thynke so great a burden as, yff ytt were not for feare off your maiestyes dysplesure, i wold never enter in to suche a laborynthe. Thowh a mane sumtyme in speche utter that wyche ys not so well to be alowyd, yeat spechys be easlyer forgotten, marrye, what a mane dothe comytte to wrytyng, wherein ther ys eny error, ytt ys ever ane open evjdence off a manes follye ; a mane maye in speche be mystaken, and yeat beyng present maye ether answer ytt, or excuse ytt, wyche offyce a dede wry- tyng cane never perfowrme in his masters behalfe. Thus your maiestye maye see howe farre your awtorytye dothe overwaye reason ; yff a mane consyder howe dangerowse a matter he enterythe unto : and therfore i hope that your hyennesse' wyll schall be admytted for pardon to my follye, and your comandy- ment a bukler to my wantes herin. I am not ygnorante, yff ytt please your majestye how that the archduke Charls request for hys pryvat relygyon ys a matter off suche wayte, and so muche to be sayyd off bothe sydes as'everye man that lyst maye say ynowfe, bothe w^t ytt and agenst ytt, Nor yeat howe greate dyfference ther ys for your hyennesse husband, apon whome all menes yees wyll be sette to keepe a contrarye relygion to your selfe and your realme : and an imbassador who nether cares for us, nor we for him, longer than the tyme of hys negotyation ; no mane takes paterne off an imbassador's doying, but off your maiesty's husband, yff he schuld schewe hyme selfe an open mayneteyner off papystrye, ytt myght bothe bryng danger to your selfe and to your realme, for lette your hyennesse assure your selfe that ingland cane beare no more changys in relygyon : ytt hathe bene bowyd so often that yff ytt schuld be bente ageyn, yt wold breke. Nor i assure your maiestye, that yff I thought not your selfe to be unremoveable in your relygyon to godwarde, i wold not be off thys opynyon that nowe I am : but I hope that he that hath kepte you from all your enymyes in your true professyng off hyme wyll maynteyn you styll to your honor in thys world, to your sowles helthe in the worlde to come, and benyfit off all us your power subiects. And because i am sorye to troble your hyenes to longe wth my rude and tedyowse scryblyngs, hopyng in your maies- ties pardon as before, yff wishes myght take place I woulde to God the arche- duke wold clerlye leve out hys request off relygyon, wyche thyng yff ytt cane not be brought to passe, i wolde be sorye to geve your hyennesse advyse to denye hyme hys demawnde : which yff he wyll nedes requyre, ytt ys as meane as in that cace he cane desyer, and I assure your maiestye meaner than i wold have requyryd yff I had bene off that relygyon, and in hys cace, ether i wold have requyryd more or nothyng att all, wyche makes me thynke that allthowgh he semes nowe to be sumwhat styffe therin, yeat that he dothe yt more of pollycye, and by advyse off good consell, tyll he be suer off that he hopes for, rather than off enye fyxyd resolutyon in relygyon ; for yff hope have brought hyme to be contentyd to use hys relygyon secretlye, i dowght not but that possession off hys hopyd ioye schall clerlye abolysche ytt : and yff before sygt, your name alone to hyme hathe suche vertue, i hope after hys owne repayre,

(yff you too agree in all other thyngs) your maiestyes perswasions by mouthe schall take greater effycacy. Ytt ys no good reason in my opynyon, that becawse we feare an yll, (as that ys the most that I cane make off ytt) that therfor we schuld enter in to a certene myschyfe; off late tyme ytt dede appere howe greatlye your peple were off your hyennesse maryage. wyche i am suer dothe rather increce than decaye: yff thys than schuld not take place, what present hope ys ther off enye other, as delaye off your maiestye's maryage ys allmost an undoyng to your realme, so ys not marryyng within a reasonable tyme an utter overthrower and subverter off the same, w^t the destructyon off all us and our posterytyes, that doe beare to your majestye most dutyfull and faytheful hartes. Thus muche i thought good to wryte, in accomplyschment off your hyennesse comandymnt. most humblye besychyng your maiestye off pardon yff enye thyng herein schall seme more rasche than well consydyryd. And so most humblye take my leve prayng to God, that you may long reyne over us, and leave yssue off your most royal body, that thys power realme be not dryven to trye new tytles. from norwyche thys 15 off november 1567

your maiestyes most humble
and obedyent subiect

NORFOLK.

[addressed]

To the quenes most
excellent majestye."

1. *"Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk to Sir John Thynne.*

Sir John Thynne. For your gentell Remembraunce I most heartely thancke you, the more for that they be the first I hadd theis yere savinge one Lanner * and I thought to have hadd good store but I was dysapoynted everye waye So that I am nowe duble to thanke you not only in this, but alwayes for your good will towards me, And I wold bee glad I could a nye wayes have occasion to pleasure you agayne, which assure yourself I will be as Redye to doo as for any Frend I have. Thus with my hertie com. I bydd you Farewell. From my house at Stepney this xixth of Julye A^o 1563

Yors assuredly

NORFOLKE.

To my very Friend

Sr. John Thynne Knyght."

2. *The same to the same.*

"Mr. Thynne. After my harty comendations. I received suche plesure by the haukes you sent me the last yere that I can not forget to give you my harty thankes for the same and wishe I might in lyke sort plesure you. and because I am occasioned to be a contry man, and seke waies to recreate my selfe in passing away the tyme as well as I can, I do now hartelie desire you to bestowe a cast of hawkes upon me, such as whan tyme shall come you shall thynk mete for me. Wherein I surelie shall receve moche comfort, and be as redy to

gratifie you when the tyme shall give opportunitie. And so I bid you hartelie well to fare. From Norwich the vii of May 1564.

Your loving frend
NORFOLK.

To my very Loving frend
St. John Thynne, Knight."

[*Endorsed by Sir John, Jr.*]

"The Duke of Norfolk to my father, For Chydder Hawks (*Cheddar*)."*

3. *The same to the same.*

"St. John Thyne. I cane but geve you my most hertie thankses for your gentell Remembering me with your Lanneretts, tyll tyme serve that I may have occasion to Requyte you. And whereas you desyre my helpe with a shorte wynked hawk I ame promysed in one or two places to have one, and I shall not so soon receyve her but you shall here of me. And so praying you to do my hertie thankses to St. Herry Nevell for his comendations, I with my hertie comendations byd you fare well. From my house at Norwyte this viijth of July 1565.

Yo^r. Loving Frend,
NORFOLK.

To my verye Frend
Sir John Thynne Knyghte."

IV.—April 1570. THE WILTSHIRE LOAN TO Q. ELIZABETH.

[The next papers and letters illustrate a process formerly resorted to for raising money for the Public Service, viz., by Privy Seals. Sir Robert Cotton tells us that King Henry VIII. had sometimes resorted to compulsory loans; exacting £10 in the hundred on all goods, jewels and utensils, and land, according to the extremest rate revealed by the oath of the possessor. There were loans voluntary of two kinds:—

1. Under the *Great Seal*: under which, without paying a fee, the lenders had a patent sealed for repayment of their dues by a day certain.

2. The *Privy Seal*. These were most in use at this period.

It was the invidious duty of the Sheriff of the county to name such persons as he considered either qualified by their position as landed gentry or for other reasons able to lend a certain sum, either £100 or £50, on a kind of Bond or Security from the Crown.

* Meaning Cheddar, near Wells, Co. Somerset, where the stupendous cliffs had obtained, it seems, notoriety for some breed of hawks. The Manor belonged at the time to Sir John Thynne, and is still the property of his descendant, the Marquis of Bath.

Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, being Sheriff for the year 1570, was the official collector of this loan; and the roll of his account, subscribed by his own hand, is a fine parchment document in good preservation.]

1. *Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Thynne, Sheriff of Wilts, 1st April 1570.*

By the Queene.

“ELIZABETH R.

Trusty and well beloved we greete you well. Where we have upon great considerations by the advise of our Counsell, determined to acquire by way of loane for one yere certain reasonable soomes of money of sundry our subjects, whom we trust we shall fynde willing thereunto: For this cause we do send unto you a nombre of Letters under our Privy Seale directed as you shall see: Requiring you to cause the same to be with as convenient speede as you can, sent to the partyes, And to require them to make you answer according to the contents. The tenor whereof shall appeere unto you by a copy thereof herewith sent. And for that it may be, that some of them may be misnamed, or not resident within the Shire, or that the partyes in deede may be dead; In these and such lyke cases we require you to have regard. And for the first, we give you authoritie to amend the name in the superscription, with addition according to the qualitie of Esquier or gentleman. And in the second case not to forbear to send it to the partie if he be neere to you. And if he be farre distant, or lastly, dead, then to retourne it to our Counsell, with knowledge where the party abyde, if he lyve, or when he dyed, and who hath his lands and substance being hable to supply our demand. And for that it may be that there are some good nombres in that County well able to lende us the lyke somes, and at this tyme omitted, we requyre you for the advancement of our service to advertize our Counsell of the names of all suche, with your opinion what soomes we may reasonably requyre of them. Lastly for the trust we have in you, we have appointed you to have the receipt of all the money that shall be leant unto us by force of our said Letters that either now presently or hereafter shall come to your hands. Requiring you to use all the good speede that you may conveniently herein: and send up the whole money in safety to our trusty and well-beloved servant Thomas Heneage Esquier, Thresorer of our Chamber in our Courte. Whose wryting testifying the receipt thereof shall be your sufficient discharge in this behalf. Geven under our Signet at our Honor of Hampton Court the first of Aprill 1570, in the xijth yere of our Reign.”

To our trustie and well beloved

Sir John Thynne, Knight.”

2. *“W. Cecil to Sir John Thynne, 4 April, 1570.*

Mr. Thynne. After my very hartly commendacions. You shall receive herewithall Letters of Privy Seales for the Loane, addressed to such persons as in the Seedule hereinclosed are named. It is ment that such as you wishe to be spared shall not be by you pressed: notwithstanding, for examples sake I wishe that their Letters should remaine in their handes till such time as suche as of

whome money is expected shall have payde the same into your hands, whome you shall do well to call upon for the soon payment therof accordingly. And so I byd you hartly well to fare. From the Court the xxiiijth of April, 1570.

Your assured loving frend

W. CECYL.

To the ryght worshipfull my very loving frend St. John Thynne, Knyght
Sheriff of Wiltshire and Collector of the Loane there."

3. "*The Council to Sir John Thynne, 31 Oct., 1570.*"

After our hartie commendacions. Where heretofore the Queen's Majestie appointed you to have the Collection of certaine somes of money, which her Highnes by her Letters of Privy Seale requyred to be lent unto her Ma^{tie}. by sondrye of her loving subjects within that county, with assurance of repayment thereof within the space of one yere, prescribing unto you in what sort and to whose hands you sholde make payment therof when you had receaved it. Forasmuch as her Ma^{tie}. fyndeth not the service generally so fullye executed in all places as she looked for, and had been convenient; and hath therefore willed us generally to understande the state of the same through the realme, and to take order therin, as by her Ma^{tie}. hath bin thought neccessary. We therefore in her Ma^{tie}'s. name and by her comaundment do requyre you to signefie unto us particularly in wryting and with all speede not onely what nombre of previe seales you have receaved, as well at the first sending unto you, as at any tyme synce, and to whome the same were dyrected; but also what somes of money you have by vertue therof receaved in the whole, of whome and at what tyme you receaved the same, and to whose handes you paid it, and what thereof remayneth yet in y^r. handes not delyvered, which yf there remayne any with you her Ma^{tie}'s pleasure and her comaundment is, you shall forthwith delyver and pay in such sort as hath heretofore ben prescribed unto you. And for such personnes as have had previe Seales for this purpose addressed unto them, and have not answered the money thereby required nor had any manner of discharge thereof from hence, Her Ma^{tie}'s pleasure is, you shall charge them either to make indelayed payment thereof unto you, or if they refuse so to do to comaunde them streightlie in her Ma^{tie}'s name to appeare forthwith before us of her Counsell, to th' ende suche furdre order may be taken with them as shall be convenient, And to gyve us also knowledge whom you have comaunded to appeare before us of her Counsell for this purpose. And so fare you well. From Wyndesor the Last of October 1570.

yo^r. loving freends

N. BACON, C.S. W. NORTH. R. LEYCESTER.

E. CLYNTON. F. BEDFORD.

F. KNOLLYS. JAMES CROFT. W. CECYLL.

To our very lovinge
frend St. John Thinne
Knight, Collector of
the Lone in y^e Countie
of Wiltshire."

4. "*The Council's Letter to Sir John Thynne, to certify the 'habilitie of Mr. Scrope.'* 18 Dec., 1570.

After our very hartie commendacions. Where Richard Scroope of Castle Combe in that countie of Wiltshire Esquier was heretofore by the Queene's Ma^{tie}. Letters under her Privie Seale appointed to lende the some of Fiftie Poundes: Forasmuche as he alleadgeth to be unable to furnishe the sayd money, and for the justifying thereof hath sent unto us a certificatt addressed unto you from three of the Justices of the peace of that Shire, whereby they testefy his inhabilitie to performe that which is required at his hands, Wee have thought meete, reposing a special trust in you, to require you to signify unto us what you knowe or can certaynely learne of the said Scroopes habilitie or insufficientie to lende the sum of hym required, to th' ende that uppon knowledge thereof wee may take such farther ordre in that behalf as shal-be convenient. And so fare you well. From Hampton Corte the xvijth of December 1570.

yo^r. loving frends

W. HOWARD. R. LEYCESTER.

F. KNOLLYS. W. CECILL.

To our very loving frende

S^r. John Thynne Knight Collector of
the Lone in the Countie of Wilts."

5. "*The Queen to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieut. of Wilts, and Sir John Thynne.* 17 May, 1571.

ELIZABETH R.

By the Quene.

Right trustie and right welbeloved Cosin, and trusty and welbeloved, We greete you well. Where the last yere we did direct to sondry our loving subjects within that County our Letters under our privy Seale, by the which we did then severally require of them to lend us certen sommes of money for the space of one wholl yere, which at that time we well hoped might by us be repayed according to the severall times the same shuld be payable. And so the same shuld have ben if otherwise we had not ben constrayned since that time to have defrayed great sommes of our treasure for the payment of the charges growen by reason of the late rebellion in the North, and for other extraordinary affaires concerning the honor and defence of our Realme as well by sea as by land: Now, perceaving that we cannot conveniently before the end of Michaelmas Terme next make payment to any that hath lent to us any such sommes of money, and yet not dowting of the good will of our said subjects but that for these respects they wilbe content to forbear payment for such a time as vij monethes is, Do require you both to use all good meanes either by your Letters or by your conference with the parties that have so lent to us any money as for the reasons aforesaid and at our request they wilbe content to forbear the demands of their money from the day the same is or shal be due for the space of vij moneths. At which time or before, you may assure to them an undowted payment; for so have we fully determined by advyse of our Counsell to performe the same. And as we have cawse to think very well of them for their readiness in their payment but specially and much more of such as made speddy payment upon their first receipt of our Letters, So shall we continue and increase our good opinion of them that shalbe content to forbear their demand as afore is mentioned. Of all which we pray you to give them knowledge as

you shall see cawse requisite. Geven under our signet at our Pallayce of Westminster the xvijth day of May 1571 and the thirteenth yere of our Reign.

To our right trustie and right welbeloved

Cosyn the Erle of Pembroke, and to

our trustie and welbeloved Sr. John

Thynne, Knight, Collector of our Lone

within oure Countie of Wiltshire."

6. "*The Council to Sir John Thynne.* 14 Oct. 1571.

After our harty comendacions. Whereas the collection of suche money as the Quene's Matie did order to be receaved of her loving subjects in that countie by way of Lone upon her Letters under her Prevey Seale was appointed unto you, and certen prevey Seales sent unto you for that purpose: Forasmuch as it is necessarye that we understand what is receved thereby and so what is due by Her Maj^{tie}. and to whom: We have thought mete to require you and in her Matie's name comaund you that forthwith upon the sight hereof you do retorne unto us all suche prevey seales as you have received and do finde no possibilitie to recover the sommes in them contened: And with like diligence to certifie us in writing what severall sommes of money hath come to your hands to this purpose from the very beginninge of your charge: of whom by their severall names with their additions you have received every parte thereof, and at what tyme, expressing the very day of the month of your receipt of it: And to whome you have payd the same sommes and every parte theroff, by whose handes, and at what daies the same was paid by you and received by others and who received the same. In which your certificat you may not faile to aunswer us in writing to every particular pointe above mentioned, not omitting any one of them as you tender the satisfaction of your duties in the good service of the Quene. And expecting to here from you with expedition we bid you farewell. From Richmond the xiiijth of October 1571.

yo^r. loving frendes

N. BACON, C.S. F. BEDFORD.

E. CLYNTON. W. HOWARD. W. BURGHELEY.

F. KNOLLYS. WA: MILDMAY. T. SMITH.

To our loving freinde Sr.

John Thynne Knyght, Collector

of the Loane in the Countie of

Wiltes."

7. "*WILTES. THE CERTIFICATE of Sir John Thynne, Knyghte, Collector of the Lones within the Countie aforesaide according to the Councell's Letters to him addressed in that behalfe, bearing Date the xiiijth of October 1571.*

PRIVY SEALES receyved of the Quene's

Majestie's Pursevants.

The firste tyme.

Clⁱ. { John Webbe of Salisburie
Sir Walter Hungerford, Knight
Sir John Thynne, Knight.

The seconde tyme.

Clⁱⁱ. { Thomas Stevens of Burdroppe
Robert Browne *alias* Weare of
Marlborough
Willyam Hunton of Knoell

L ^{li} .	<p>Giles Thistlethwayt Esquier Henrie Clifford Esquier Edward Baynarde Esquier Christopher Doddington Nicholas Geryshe of Broughton Roberte Longe of Wraxall Esquier Thomas Hodges of Kingeswood Thomas Longe of Calne Nicholas Snell Esquier Thomas Goddard of Upham John Yonge of Harnham, gent John Hungerford Esquier Henrie Bodenham Esquier Christopher Willoughby Richard Kingsmyll John Pledall of Midghall Robert Maye <i>alias</i> Hewston Alice Gawen, wydowe John Hoper Esquier Thomas Wroughton Esquier St. John Zouche Knighte John St. John Esquier George Ludlowe Esquier John Eyer Esquier Gyles Escourte Esquier Willyam Button Esquier Roberte Longe of Draicot Richarde Moodye Esquier John Erneley John Davers [<i>Danvers</i>] Esquier John Barwyke Esquier Jone Longe of Trowbridge, widowe</p>	L ^{li} .	<p>Sir George Barkeley, Knighte Sir Henrie Asheley, Knighte Sir George Penruddocke, Knighte Thomas Stafford Esquier William Darrell Esquier Walter Hungerford of Cadnam Edwarde Goddarde of Eaton Edwarde Gilbert of Everleigh Henry Longe of Whaddon Edwarde Longe of Melkesham John Lovell, of Marleborough Thomas Marshall of Powlton John Venner of Sarum John Eyers of Sarum, the yonger</p>
			<p>Thomas Browne of Wynterborne James Yate, gentleman Anthony Stokes of Castle Combe Richarde Brynnynge Willyam More of Wyntersloo Anthony Hynton Thomas Lodge of Burston Willyam Jorden, gentleman Henry Chyvers Thomas Walton Esquier Richarde Scrope Esquier Thomas Benett of Pithouse Robert Nicholas, gentleman Willyam Fisher of Lyddington</p>

RECEIVED

WHEROF

PAYDE

Of John Eyer Esquier ix. Aprill 1570—L^{li}
 Of Jone Longe of Trowbridge eisdem die
 et anno L^{li}
 Of John Hungerford of Downamney
 Esquier Decimo Aprilis 1570 L^{li}
 Of John Hooper Esquier, eisdem die et anno L^{li}
 Of Robert Mayho *als* Hewston xvij April L^{li}
 Of Robert Longe of Wraxall esquier xxij
 April 1570 L^{li}
 Of Thomas Hodges of Ringewood xxix^o
 Aprilis Anno 1570 L^{li}
 Of Nicholas Snell Esquier iiij^o Maii 1570 L^{li}
 Of Edwarde Goddard of Castle Eaton vi^o
 Maii 1570 L^{li}
 Of Christopher Willoughby Esquier x^{mo}
 Maii 1570 L^{li}
 Of John Venner xvi^o Maii 1570 L^{li}
 Of George Ludlowe Esquier, xxij. Maii
 1570 L^{li}
 Of Gyles Thystlethwayt Esquier eisdem
 die et anno L^{li}
 Of William Moore eisdem die et anno L^{li}
 Of William Hunton of Knoell xxiiij
 Maii 1570 L^{li}
 In all

£
DCCC

To Thomas Hennage
 esquier Tresorer of
 the Quene's Majestie's
 Chamber by vertue of
 her Graces warrante to
 me directed in that be-
 halfe bearing date the
 Firste daye of Aprill
 anno 1570 : as may ap-
 peare by one his acquit-
 taunce bearing Date the
 xxixth of Maye Anno
 Regni Regiæ Eliza-
 bethe xij^{mo}.

RECEIVED

Of Richard Moody Esquier xxx^o maii 1^{li}
 1570
 Of William Button Esquier, primo Junii 1^{li}
 1570
 Of Thomas Walton Esquier, ij^o Junii 1570 1^{li}
 Of Thomas Lodge of Barston xv. Junii 1^{li}
 1570
 Of Anthony Hynton gent, xix^o Junii 1570 1^{li}
 Of Henrie Bodenham esquier xxiiij Junii 1^{li}
 1570
 Of the Ladie Jane Bridges xxv^o Junii
 Fiftie poundes of whom was required
 C^{li}, and th' other fiftie poundes released
 by the Counsell uppon her suit made 1^{li}
 Of Roberte Nicholas Gent. xix^o Sept 1^{li}
 1570
 Of John Webbe of Sarum esquier xxviiij^o
 Septemb. 1570 C^{li}
 In all

PAYDE

To the above naymed
 Thomas Hennage Es-
 quier by vertue of her
 Grace's saide War-
 raunte to me directed
 As maye appeare by one
 other his acquittance
 bearinge Date the 8th
 daie of November A.R.
 Reg. Eliz. xii^{mo}

RECEIVED

Of James Yate gent. x^o Nov^r. 1570 1^{li}
 Of Edward Gilbert of Everleigh xv^o Nov. 1^{li}
 1570
 Of Thomas Stafford esquier viij^o Dec^r. 1^{li}
 1570
 Of Alice Gawen wyddowe xx. Dec. 1570 1^{li}
 Of Thomas Goddard of Upham, xvi^o Jan-
 uary 1570 1^{li}
 In all

PAYDE

To the saide Thomas
 Hennage Esquier by
 vertue of her Grace's
 warrannte to me di-
 rected as maye appeare
 by another his acquit-
 tance bearinge date the
 ixth daie of Februarie
 A.R. Regine Eliz. xiii^o.

RECEIVED

Of Thomas Browne of Wynterborne xxi^o 1^{li}
 Febr. 1570

PAYDE
 To the said Thomas
 Heneage (&c.) ij^o Junii
 xij. Eliz.

£
 SUMMA of all receyved—M.D.C.

£
 PAYDE—M.D.C.

Videlicet

Such as
 have paid
 in other
 Counties

Sir George Penruddocke
 Knighte L^{li}
 the Privy Seale re-
 mayninge in his own
 hand

Willyam Darrell Esquier L^{li}
 the Privy Seale re-
 mayning in my hands
 to be redelivered to
 the Counsell

Sir Henrie Asheley
 Knight L^{li}
 The privy Seale re-
 mayning in his owne
 hands

To Mr. Brocket Collec-
 tor of Hertfordshire as
 may appeare by his
 Privy Seale signed by
 the said Mr. Brocket
 vi. May, 1570

To Mr. Dunche Col-
 lector of Berkshire, as
 may appear (&c.) viij^o
 Oct. 1570

To Sir William Pawlet,
 Kt. Collector of Dor-
 setshire, as may appear
 (&c.), xiiij Dec^r. 1570

Remayning in my hands	{	Robert Longe of Draycott Esquier L ^{li}	£ C	{	For that they were double charged as ap- peareth before among the number of those whiche have allredie paide.
		George Ludlowe Esquier L ^{li}			
	{	To John Pledall of Midg- hall L ^{li}	L ^{li}	{	By reason of the un- certeintie of his abode and wilfull absenting himself by shifting from place to place.

Remayning in their hands to my know- ledge	{	To Sir Walter Hungerford Kt. C ^{li}	£ M	{	For that they, re- fusing payment and al- ledginge inhabilitie, were appointed to ap- peare before the Coun- sell, theare to make answere whereby I knowe not how many of them be discharged.
		To Thomas Stevens of Burddropp C ^{li}			
	{	To Robert Browne <i>als.</i> Weare of Marlbor- ough, to whom Rich- ard Browne and Eliz- abeth Browne Wyd- owe were Executors C ^{li}			
	{	To Sir John Barkely K ^t . L ^{li}			
	{	To Walter Hungerford ^d of Cadnam Esquier L ^{li}			
	{	To John Eyers the yong- er, of Sarum L ^{li}			
	{	To Richard Brynninge gent: L ^{li}			
	{	To Willyam Jorden, gent: L ^{li}			
	{	To Richard Scroope Esquier L ^{li}			
	{	To Thomas Benet of Pythouse L ^{li}			
	{	To Henrie Chyvers L ^{li}			
	{	To Edwarde Longe of Melkesham L ^{li}			
	{	To Thomas Marshall of Powlton L ^{li}			
	{	To Thomas Blagrove, gent: L ^{li}			
	{	To Willyam Fysher of Luddington L ^{li}			
	{	To Anthony Stokes of Castle Combe L ^{li}			
	{	To John Yonge of Harn- ham L ^{li}			
	{	To John Lovell of Marl- burge L ^{li}			

Discharged by the Counsell's order	{	To Harry Longe of Whaddon L ^{li}			
					and the prevey Seal remayning in my hands.

Spared by the Counsell's order at the first	To John Danvers Esquier	L ^{li}	£ CCCCCL	{	And their Privy Seales remayn- inge in theire owne handes.
	To Thomas Wroughton Esquier	L ^{li}			
	To John Erneley Esquier	L ^{li}			
	To John Barwyke Esquier	L ^{li}			
	To Edward Baynarde Esquier	L ^{li}			
	To Gyles Escourte gentleman	L ^{li}			
	To Henrie Clifford Esquire	L ^{li}			
	To Richard Kyngsmyll esq.	L ^{li}	£ CCC	{	Other Privy Seales remayn- ing in my handes readie to be re- delivered.
	To Thomas Longe of Calne	L ^{li}			
	Sir John Zouche K ^t .	L ^{li}			
	Sir John Thynne K ^t .	C ^{li}	£ CCC	{	
	John St. John, Esquier	L ^{li}			
	Christopher Doddington esq.	L ^{li}			
	Nicholas Geryshe	L ^{li}			

All whiche conteyne the full number in the twoo
former Chatalogs by me receyved from the Counsell.

JOHN THYNNE."

Then follow the several receipts of the money by the Treasurer
of the Queen's Chamber, ending with

"xi Novemb. 1571. Rec^d. of St. John Thynne, Knyght, Tenn Privy Seales
which by his Certificatt to the Counsell he confessyth to be remayninge in his
hands: and his perfitt Certificat for the Lone for the Countie of Wilts in Anno
xii^o Elizabethe Regine. . Per me,

THOMAS KERG."

Whether the Loans under these Privy Seals were or were not
repaid does not appear from any document hitherto met with. But
the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Wiltshire, scheduled above,
would no doubt have been duly prepared for disappointment by the
ominous motto on Her Majesty's seal:—"Pulchrum pro Patriâ
pati!" ["It is noble to suffer for one's country."]

V.—A CHARGE TO BE GIVEN BY A JUSTICE OF PEACE IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS, A.D. 1580 [22 ELIZ.].

"The Matters followinge to be delyvered in Charge rest briefly in three points.

Whether {
God be trewly honored:
Her Majestie dewly obeyed:
Her Majestie's subjects be in peace.

I.—To serve God trewly is to serve him according to his holy word and testa-
ment.

First therefore you shall enquire whether the uniforme and godly order of
Common Prayer grounded upon the worde of God, established by the Quene's
Majestie that now is, in the first yeaere of Her Highness raigne, be observed or

not. And whether any that should celebrate Common Prayer doth refuse to use the same, or dothe in other manner say, sing or celebrate any manner of Service or Sacraments than is mentioned in the Book commonly called The Book of Common Prayer:

Item; if any person do procure or maintaine any other to say, sing or celebrate any common or open prayer or Service, or minister any Sacraments in any other manner and forme than is mentioned in that Booke.

Item, whether the Quene's Majestie's Injunctions be observed and performed

Item; specially of those that make default in coming to church, or that do not receive the Communion.

Furthermore the Service of God ought to be reverently done.

Therefore you shall enquire of those that deprave or speake against the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ and the Receiving thereof under both kyndes or dothe deprave the said Book or anything therein contained.

Also of those that misdemeane themselves in the tyme of Common Prayer or at any other tymes against preachers or ministers of the word of God.

Item. of those that be quarrellous fighters and brawlers in church or churchyards. Stat. 5 Edw. vi., c. 4.

Item: Fayres and marketts are forbidden to be kept on Sundays and Holy Days. 27, H. vi., c. 5.

Thus muche touchyng the Service of God.

II.— By th' authority of our Commission, we are not to deal with Treasons; yett in duty of obedience toward Her Majestie and by her laws, if you under-stande of any High Treason, petit Treason or misprision of Treason, you ought to revele it.

Item: you shall specially enquire if any person by writing, cyphering, printing, preaching or teaching, advisedly do extoll, mainteyne or defend the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome, or shall attribute Jurisdiction to him within this Realme or to any other bishop thereof. 5 Eliz., c. 1:

III. Now, touching the Peace of the Queen's subjects, it standeth in the safety of their persons, goods and lands.

And First, for the person of a Subject, know ye that by the common laws of this Realme, when any man cometh to his death unlawfully by any other person, the same is felony, and to be divided into sundrie degrees according to the qualities of th' offence.

That is to say	{	Murder	} is upon malice pretended.	
		Manslaughter		} is upon sudden meeting.
		Chance medley		} is upon unawares, against
				} will, and in his own defence.

Also; if inditers, that indite any for felony, discover the counsel of the Quene, contrary to their oaths, it is felony by the common law.

Furthermore, for the government and safety of Subject's persons, certain offences are made felony by Statute which were not felony by the common law : viz :

The detestable vice of Rape. Stat. Westm. 2. c. 34.

Cutting forth of men's tongues, or putting out eyes, of malice pretended. 5 Hen. iv., c. 5.

If the jailer or under jailer by distress of person do cause his prisoners to approve other.* 14 E. iii., c. 10.

Also the letting escape of prisoners wilfully. 31 Edw. iii., c. 14.

The Breaking of Prison, being in for felony. 1 Edw. ii.

If any person use th' art of multiplying.† 5 Hen. iv., c. 4.

If any person do practise invocations, conjurations of evil spirits to or for any intent or purpose, or practising of witchcraft, enchantment, charm or sorcery, whereby any person shall be kyled. 5 Eliz., c. 16.

Taking of maid, wife or widow against their will or receiving wittingly a woman so taken and knowing the same. 3 Hen. vi., c. 2.

The persons that call themselves Egyptians,‡ if they wander in that sort within this Realme by one month. 1 & 2, Ph. & M., c. 4.

Fremasons that hold congregations and chapters of their companies. 3 Hen. vi., c. 1.

If a souldier in tyme of warr depart from his captain without license. 18 Hen. viii., c. ultimo.

To bring, send, delyver, receive or procure sheep, being alive, to be conveyed out of the Quene's Dominions, The second offence therein is felony. 8 Eliz., c. 3.

Unlawfully to keep, or to conspire to keep from the Quene's Majestie her castles or fortresses, or to destroy them having municion or garde, or to be ayding to it, is felony. 14 Eliz. c. 1.

Wilfull killing by poison is wilfull murder. 1 Edw. vi., c. 12.

A Rogue being burnt in the ear and roguing again, and so become a Rogue in the second degree convicted, if he offend the third tyme, it is felony. 14 Eliz., c. 5. 18 Eliz., c. 3.

Touching Goods.

By the common lawes of this Realme, the taking away of any man's goods with a felonious intent, to the value of xii^d. is felony. And taking of small sums under xij^d at sundry times amounting to xij^d. is felony.

* "To approve other" means probably to charge others as guilty of the same felony.

† Multiplying, *i.e.* the art of increasing the quantity of gold and silver by transmutation of other metals into gold or silver. This alludes to the idle and expensive attempts that used to be made for finding out the Philosopher's Stone which was to work this wonderful change.

‡ Egyptians. These were the Gypsies, said in our old histories and law books to have been a people of Egypt who in A.D. 1517, refusing to submit to the Turkish yoke, were banished, and established themselves in Europe. Bringing with them a knowledge of the occult sciences or the Black Art, as it was called, they gained a number of idle proselytes who imitated their language and complexion and betook themselves to the same practises of jugglery and vagabondism, so as to become troublesome. They were expelled from France in 1560, and from Spain in 1591. But in England the alarm had been taken much earlier, for about 1530, several statutes were passed against them; upon which as Sir Matthew Hale informs us, no less than thirteen were executed, at one Suffolk Assizes, only a few years before the Restoration of K. Charles II.

But of less value than xij^d. it is petit larceny.

Also burning of dwelling-houses is felony.

Further, for safety of goods, there be felonies by statute which were not felonies by the Common Law: viz:

If a servant of xvij years age or upwards (other than apprentice) go away with goods of his Mr., being in his keeping, to the value of xl^s. to th' intent to steal it, or do imbezell goods to that value to th' intent to steal them. 21 Hen. viij., c. 7.

To hunt with painted faces or visards by night in forest, park or warren, and being examined thereof doth not confess it, or to rescue any such person from arrest by warrant. 1 Hen. vii., c. 7.

If a purveyor make provision without warrant, or carry anything away against the consent of the owner. 28 Edw. i., c. 2.*

If purveyors do buy or provide any carriage, in other manner than is comprised in their commission. 36 Edw. iii. c. 2.

If purveyors make not their provision by the testimony and appraisement of the constables and four honest men of the town where they make the prises;† and do not delyver tayles‡ or indentures sealed with their seals testifying the same. 5 Edw. iii. c. 2. 25 Edw. iii. c. 1.

If any purveyor take more victual or carriages for the Queen's house than is needfull or that he delyvereth. 36 E. iii. c. 4.

If any purveyor take more sheep before shear time than be sufficient for the Quene's house, and do shear them to his own use. 25 Edw. iij. c. 15.

By these laws appeareth what is misdemeaning the person and taking the goods of any subject. There is also a second degree in felony which the law termeth an accessory: whereof there be two kinds. viz:—

Accessory before the offence committed; and Accessary after the offence committed.

Accessory before th' offence committed, is, when any procureth or commandeth another to commit felony, and is not present when the fact is done: but if the commander or procurer of a felony be present at the fact, he is principall.

Accessory after the offence perpetrated is when any knoweth of the felony done and doth receive the felon or favoereth or aydeth him, and that before the felon be attainted; for if the principal felon be attainted, although a man know not of the felony, if he receive him or ayde him, he is principall.

* Pourveyance *i.e.*, Purveyance. The providing things necessary for the King's Household. The Crown had formerly a right of buying up provisions for the Household at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner: also of forcibly impressing the carriages and horses of the subject for the King's service on the public road, however inconvenient to the proprietor, on paying him a settled price. The officers employed for these purposes often abused their powers. Some papers referring to this provision for the Queen's Household are printed farther on.

† "Prises:" the goods or victuals seized.

‡ Meaning "tallies." Accounts were kept by notching two corresponding bits of wood; one of which was retained by the debtor and the other by the creditor.

Thus appereth which be felonies ; their punishment is Deathe : There be also other offences punishable in a meaner degree which you are to enquire of Viz :

First and principally if any person of his owne Imagination, or by the Report of other do speake any seditious or selanderous newes of our Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, or do set forth in writing any suche matter. 5 Eliz. c. 9.

If any tell false news, whereof discorde may rise between the Queen and her Nobles, or people ; or, false news of Prelates, Dukes, Barons, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Clerke of the Privy Seale, Stewarde of the Quene's House, Justice of one Bench or other. 2 Rich. ii 2.

If any person do set forth phantasticall prophesies to make Rebellion or disturbance within this Realme or other the Quene's dominions. 5. Eliz., c. 15.

Also of Retaynors, geving of lyveries, signs, tokens, badges, or maintenance, or imbracery.* 33 Hen. viii. c. 10.

Item, all manner of escapes of any arrested of felony. 1 R. iii. c. 3.

Item, if any by subornation of other or by his owne art shall commit wilfull perjury in any the Quene's Courts of Record, in Leete, Lawday, View of Frankpledge, Ancient Demesne Court, Hundred Court, or Court Baron. 5 Eliz. e. 9.

Item, of those that keep gunnes and cross bowes and use them contrary to the statute. 33 Hen. viij. c. 6.

Item, of all suche as use and play at unlawfull games as tables, Tennice, Dice, Cards, Bowls, Coytes. 33 Hen. viij., c. 9.

Also, of those that deceitfully get into their custody any money or other things from any person by deceitfull or false token, or counterfeit letter. 33 H. viij. c. 1.

Also, of those that by day or by night do break, cut out, or destroy the head of any fish-pool, moat or stew, or do wrongfully fish in any of them, to th' entent to destroy or steal fish, or do break or enter into any park or inclosed ground for deer, and hunt there, or do wrongfully take any hawks or the eggs of them out of any other man's woods or grounds. 5 Eliz. c. 21.

Also, of those that keep Deer-hays † or Buck-stalls or that stalk with bushe or beste in forest, parke or chase without license of th' owner or keeper : and which kill herons [except with long bows or hawks] or take young herons out of the nest without license of the owner of the ground where the nest is. 19 Hen. vij. c. 2.

Also, of lay-men not having xl^s. land, and clerks not having living worth

* By "maintenance," in a legal sense, is meant, an Officer's intermeddling in a suit at law. "Embracery" is an attempt to influence a jury by money, promises, or entertainments. "Retainers" were servants, not menial, or dwelling in the house, but attending on special occasions and wearing the lord's livery, badge or device. Such tokens were often given by great men of the realm to their neighbours or dependants, for the purpose of maintaining quarrels, (see Wilts Arch. Mag. 1. 309,) and the custom was therefore justly forbidden by several statutes.

† A Deer-hay was a net, or paled enclosure formed to enclose Deer to be taken alive. A Buckstall, was a toil to take Deer : which by an old statute was not allowed to be kept by any person that had not a park of his own. To "stalk with bush and beast," was to go gently step by step under cover of a horse, &c.

x. pounds yearly, that keep dogs, ferretts, hays,* nets, hare-pipes † or other engines, to take gentlemen's game. 13 R. ii. c. 13.

Also, of those that trace hares and destroy them in the snow. 14 H viij. c. 10.

Also, of those that take pheasants or partrigges by nets or engines out of their owne warren in other men's fre-holde without license of the possessor. 2 Hen. vij. c. 17.

Item, of those that take egges out of the nest of fawcons, goss-hawks, lanner, ‡ or swans, or do take the old eyres.§ 2 Hen. vij. c. 17.

Item, of those that purloigne or destroy the egges of any kind of wild fowl. 25 H. viij. c. 1.

Item, of those that destroy spawn of fish or young fish or do take Kepper or Shedder, || Salmons or young Trouts not in season. 1 Eliz. c. 17.

If any Coroner upon request to him made do not come and enquire of any person slain, drowned or otherwise dead by misadventure, or doth not his office diligently, or taketh anything therefore other than his fee. 3 Hen. vij. c. 1.

Also, of all forfeitures committed by Escheators in selling or setting their offices to farm, and making deputies contrary to the Statute. 12 Edw. iv. c. 9.

Item, of all extortions and offences committed by Sheriffs, under-sheriffs, coroners, bailiffs of franchests¶ [franchises], and other ministers, contrary to the Statute. 23 H. vi. c. 10.

Item, of Usurers and those that use corrupt chevesaunce [composition or contract] for lucre. 37 H. viij. c. 9. 13 Eliz. c. 8.

Now you understand of things noisome to the Commonwealth and the punishment provided for them, you are also to enquire whether the laws made to mainteyne things necessary for the commonwealth be duly executed or not. Viz:

Whether frei-shute ** be made, and Hue and cry levied from towne to towne upon Robberies done. 13 Edw. i. c. 2.

Item, whether all men be ready to pursewe and arest felons when need is. 13 Edw. i. c. 9.

Also, if any suspect any lewd person, commonly called Robertsmen, †† wasters

* A "Hay" is a net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

† Hare-pipe. A kind of whistle by which the call of the male hare to its partner was imitated. It is still used in France by poachers.

‡ Lanner. A species of hawk, the *Falco lanarius* of authors, said to have been called "lanarius" from the woolly softness and thickness of its plumage. The name of lanner is confined to the female; the male is called lanneret on account of its smaller size. The true lanner is only found in the S. and S. Eastern countries of Europe. (Yarrell, Brit. Birds I. 25.)

§ Eyry. The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. It is, in speaking of hawks, the proper term for that which of other birds we call a nest.

|| Keppers or Shedders. Names indicating some unwholesome condition of the fish, in the spawning season.

¶ Bailiffs of Franchises: i.e., the officers or ministers appointed to protect liberties and rights as of courts leet, &c.

** Meaning "Fresh suit or Pursuit:" viz., such a present and earnest following of an offender where a robbery is committed, as never ceases from the time of the offence done or discovered, until he be apprehended.

†† Robbersmen or Roberdsmen: were a sort of great thieves, said to have been so called from Robin Hood. Draw-latches and wasters are old names (now out of use) for housebreakers, &c.

and drawlatches, they shall cause the Officers to arest them. 5 Edw. iij. c. 12.

Item, you shall enquire of all trespasses committed against the Quene's peace and of roysters and barretters, * and such as be not of good fame. 18 Edw. iij. c. 2.

Item, whether every person chargeable by his lands, annuities, fees, goods, or copyholds, have furniture of horses and geldings, Armour and weapons according to the Statute. 4 and 5 Ph. and M. c. 2.

Item, of such as after warning doth absent himself from musters, or doth not bring his best furniture. 4 and 5 Ph. and M. c. 3.

Item, whether any make arrow-heads and quarrells † and do not well boil, braze and harden them with steel. 7 Hen. iv. c. 7.

Item, whether men not decrepit, lame, or having other lawfull impediments, being within the age of lx years, do use their bows to shoot, and whether men children betwixt the age of vij years and xvij, and servants betwixt the age of xvij and lx., have bows and use them, and what bows they have. 33 H. viij. c. 9.

Item, whether every Town and Parish have butts made and repaired. 33 H. viij. c. 9.‡

Item, whether the owner or chief keeper of every Fair or Market overt where horses be sold do not appoint an open place for toll, and one to keep it from x of the clocke in the forenoon untill sun-setting; and whether any take toll at other time than that, and whether the names of such as buy and sell and exchange be not entered and the marke of those horse beasts. 2 and 3 Ph. and Ma. c. 7.

Item, if any keep above the number of 2000 sheep after six score to the hundred in any grounds occupied in farm, except such as be kept for maintenance and expenses of household for one year. 25 H. viij. c. 13.§

Item, of such as keep above the number of six score sheep upon pastures meet for milch kyne, and doth not keep for every three score shere sheep one milch cow and for every six score shere sheep doth not rear one calf yearly. 2 and 3 Ph. and Ma. c. 3. 13 Eliz. c. 25.

Item, of those that kill or cause to be killed wainelings [*i.e., weanlings*], under the age of two years to sell. 24 H. viij. c. 9.

Item, of butchers that kill calves to be sold, calves betwixt the first of January and the first of May. 24 H. viij. c. 7.

Item, of those that carry corn, butter, cheese, beer, wood or herring beyond the seas. 1 and 2 Ph. and Ma. c. 5.

* Barrators. From the French *barrateur*, a deceiver; means a mover of suits, or one who by false inventions takes and detains goods in disturbance of the peace.

† Quarrells. Square-headed bolts, shot from cross-bows.

‡ This was in order to revive the practice of archery, which was going to decay in consequence of certain new games in fashion, viz., "Logetting in the fields, slide-thrift, otherwise called Shove-groat."

§ By an ancient Statute no person was to keep at one time above 2000 sheep, on pain of 3s. 4d. per sheep above that number. At six score to the hundred, the full number allowed would be 2400. This Statute had been enacted, to prevent the practice, then becoming common, of turning tillage land to pasture, whereby prices of provisions had been raised, and the poor driven to theft or starvation. Many persons had immense flocks of sheep up to 24,000. A sheep that used to cost 2s. 4d., had risen at this time to 6s. 0d.

Item, if any victuallers, artificers or labourers do conspire to sell victuals or to work at a price certain. 2 Edw. vi. c. 2.

Item, of all forestallers and regraters * and engrossers. 5 Edw. vi., c. 14.

Item, if any drover of cattle, badger, lader, kydder, carrier or buyer of corn and grain, butter or cheese, do by colour of his license forestall. 5. Edw. vi., c. 14.

Item, if any badger,† lader, kydder,‡ carrier or drover of corn by authority of license do buy any corn out of open Fair or market without license. 5 Eliz., c. 12.

Item, whether any Innholder dwelling in any city, town corporate, or market town where bakers dwell, do make horse-bread in his house, or whether any Innholder dwelling out of such places, do not make horse-bread according to the lawfull assize. 32 H. viij. c. 42.

Item, whether any use false weights and measures, and whether the Standards be kept according to the Statute. II. H. 7.

Item, whether nets and engines be used for taking and destroying of crows, daws, and other fowls that destroy grain. 24 H. viij.

Item, if any purveyor do buy any thing of xl^s. value, or under, and do not make ready payment for it, or if constables and tything-men upon request do not assist the owners of goods to resist such purveyors or if any do molest any person for such resistance. 20 Hen. vi. c. 8.

Item, if purveyors do take corn by any other measure than by the bushel striked and viij of them to a Quarter, or do take carriage thereof and not make ready payment. 1 Hen. v. c. 10.

Item, if any person do use wittingly any deceitfull art or mean, with linnen cloth whereby it is made worse for the use thereof. 1 Eliz. c. 12.

Item, whether tyle-makers make tyles seasonable well whited and anealed, and the earth cast up before the 1st of November before the making, and stirred and turned before the first of February following, and whether the same earth be well cleansed, and whether every plain tyle conteyned in length x inches and a half, and in breadth vi inches and a quarter, and in thickness half an inch and half a quarter. And every crest tyle xij inches long and like thickness as afore. And every gutter tyle in length x inches and a half with convenient thickness and breadth. 17 Edw. iv. c. 4.

Item, of all such as offend in wearing excess in apparell. 24 H. viij. c. 13.

Item, of such as wear not caps on Sundays and Holy days.§ 13 Eliz. c. 19.

Item, whether Highways be repaired and amended and what offences be, and by whom. 5 Eliz., c. 15.

Item, whether any annoyance be by reason of broken bridges or highways impaired and what offences be and by whom. 5 Eliz. c. 13.

Item, whether any annoyance be by reason of broken bridges or highways impaired within 300 foote next adjoining to such bridges. 22 H. viij. c. 5.

* A regrater originally signified one who bought provisions in order to sell again *for gain*.

† Badger. One who buys victuals in one place and carries them to another. (*Covell*.)

‡ Kidder. An engrosser of corn for the purpose of increasing the price.

§ By the Statute 5 Eliz., c. 15, every person of the middle and lower orders above the age of seven years, was to wear upon the Sabbath and Holiday (unless in the time of their travelling, or absence from home) upon their head, a cap of wool knit, thicked and dressed in England. This was for the encouragement of the wool trade.

Item, whether any sell ale without license, and whether such as be licensed do any act contrary to their license, and what disorders are kept in such ale-houses. 5 Edw. vi. c. 25.

Item, whether the Poor in every parish be relieved as is appointed by Statute, and whether bastards be provided for, and their reputed parents punished. And whether vagabonds be punished. 14 Eliz. c. 2.

Item, whether th' order prescribed for eating of fish on Wensday be kept: and whether flesh be eaten without license upon any days now usually observed as fish days. 2 Edw. vi. c. 9.

These are the causes whereof you are to enquire and present.

Statutes to be read
at Sessions of the
Peace.

{ For assuring the Quene's Majestie's power over
all estates. 5 Eliz. c. 1.
For maintenance of Artillery. 33 H. viij. c. 9.
Against unlawful assemblies. 1 Mary, c. 12.
1 Eliz. c. 17."

[*To be Continued.*]

Ancient Cirencester, and its Streets and Hundreds.

By the Rev. E. A. FULLER.

RUDDER, in his account of Cirencester, tells us firstly that Cirencester was made a distinct hundred in 4 Henry IV., when that King conferred sundry privileges on the town, and secondly that the country parishes outside Cirencester where then formed into another hundred, which was called The out Torn (Torn being an ancient name for the Sheriff's hundred court) from the fact that the hundred court was held outside the town, and that the name became corrupted through Th'out Torn to what he calls the unmeaning appellation of Crowthorne. I am rather doubtful, from my present information, about his first point, for I have a copy of the charter for a guild merchant which in 4 Henry IV. the King gave the townsmen, and it appears to me that it simply frees the town from the jurisdiction of the Abbot, the lord of the seven hundreds of Cirencester with whom the townsmen were often at feud; while the

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

“MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS.”—Ovid.

Longleat Papers, A.D. 1553—1588.

By the Rev. Canon JACKSON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 216.]

VI.—WILTSHIRE PROVISION FOR THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

THE several counties of England were formerly charged with the supply of a certain proportion of provisions for the royal household, to be furnished, not in money, but in kind: as cattle, poultry, &c. The Sheriff was the responsible officer. In certain counties famous for special dainties or productions, the royal wants were attended to by him: as for instance: the Sheriff of Bristol was ordered to send up conger-eels; the sheriff of Gloucestershire, lampreys. In 37 Hen. III. the Sheriff of Wilts was ordered to buy a 1000 ells of fine linen-cloth, for the King's wardrobe: and 1 Edward II. 2000 ells of canvas against the King's coronation. The following letters relate to the replenishing of the Queen's larder, temp. Elizabeth.

I. A.D. 1568, 16 July. *From the Justices of Peace assembled at Salisbury, to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of the Co. Wilts.*

“May it please your honor to be advertysed, That we at this present Assises have conferred together towching the Quene's Matie's provision of grain within thys Sheare [*shire*] according as Syr John Zouche promysed y^r. honor. And in the end have uppon long debate growen to this, That the Quene's Matie shall have for her provision as moche wheate as thys Sheare wyll yelde conveniently paying for the *best* wheate to serve her Matie's provision, after the rate that the *thirde* wheate shall be solde in the markett at the same daye and places. Her Matie's purveyor shall provyde the same without charginge the countrye with the caridge of the same but according to the lawes in that case provyded. And this as much as we are able, to perswade our poor neyghbours unto, trustynge yo^r. honor will accept thys our travell in good parte, or otherwyse that we be

not charged but accordinge to the lawes of her Ma^{tie}'s Realme. Thus we humbly take our leave of your honor. From Sarum this xvith of Julye, 1568.

Yo^r. honor's alwayes to comaunde

JO. SARUM.	JOHN ZOCHE.
EDWARD BAYNTON.	WALTER HUNGERFORD.
RYCHARD KYNSEMYLL.	JOHN THYNNE.
WILLM. BUTTON.	JOHN DANYERS.
GEORGE LUDLOWE.	HENRY SHERRINGTON.
EDWARD BAYNARD."	

2. *A.D. 1580, March 31. The Council to the Sheriff and Justices of Wilts.*

"After our hartie comendacions. Whereas the Quene's majesty hathe bin given to understand that divers purveyors and their deputies who have made provision of sundrie kindes of victualls and other things for the expense of her Ma^{tie}'s household in sundrie places and parishes of that countie of Wiltes have not made payment in all places to the parties of whom the said provisions were taken although there is suche care had as nothing is due by her Ma^{tie} for the same wherwith as her highness is greatlie displeased so she is desirous to knowe in whome the defaulte is to th'ende the people may be satisfied and the parties that have neglected their duties in that behalf against her honor and to the hinderance of her loving subjects may be severallie punished. And for redresse thereof hath given expresse comaundment unto us in her Highness name to will and require you presentlie uppon the receipt of theis our letters to make diligent searche and inquirie throughout the parishes of that Countie bothe of those severall somes that remain due and unpaid as also of the yeare and time that those things were taken for the which those debts did accrew whereuppon order shall be taken for the satisfaction of the parishes and parties to whome the severall summes are owing wherein praying you to have that care and diligence as in a matter greatlie commended unto you, whereby likewyse divers your poore neighbours shall receive benefitt, We bidd you hartelie farewell. From Grenwich the laste of Marche, 1580.

Your lo: Friends

W. BURGHLEY.	C. HOWARD.	J. HOUNSDON.
W. COBHAM.	JAMES CROFTE.	
CHR. HATTON.	FRA. WALSINGHAM.	

To our verie loving frinds the Sherife and the Justices of the peace in the Countie of Wiltes."

3. *A.D. 1588. The Justices of the Peace to the Queen's Master of the Horse.*

"To the Right Honorable our very good Lord, the Erle of Essex, Master of Her Majestie's Horse.

Right honorable and our very good lorde. Where of late aboute foure yeares past there came into this County a comysion from her Ma^{tie} for the taking upp of Two hundred quarters of otes, for the provision of Her Ma^{tie}'s stable at Reading, wherewith this County was never before charged; We thereupon certified the Right honorable the Erle of Leycester nowe Lord Steward that this county was not meet to yeld any such provision because in the most parte thereof there are growing no otes at all, and in no parte any store, as all

the gentlemen of this shiere can truly enforme you, being forced by the want thereof within the County to make their necessary provision for their stables oute of the Countyes near adjoyning and not within the shere. besides that this County doth yelde a contynual provision of otes, hay and litter to the Studdery at Cole Park* wherewith the County is charged more than there is ability therein to beare by reason of the small store thereof growing within the same. for which causes remembered agayne to his honor the last yere uppon a second Commission sent into this County, it pleased his honor to calle to him the Avenor † and Thomas Harryson the Surveyor and expressly to comaunde them that there should be sent hither no more suche Comissions but that this County shoulde be reserved onely for the Studdery as ever before tyme it had byn. We hope and do humbly beseech youre good lordship that uppon thes just and true causes before alleaged such order may be taken by yo^r. honor that the like comyssions may not hereafter be graunted, and that this now abroad may be recalled without eny Trouble to the Constables for not answering in the otes whereto they were comaunded by precepte because we assure your honor upon our poore creditts that the country is not able neyther was ever compelled to serve this provision for which we shall acknowledge ourselves much bounden to your honor whose happy and prosperouse estate we most humbly recommend to the grace and favor of the most high. From the Devizes this xvijth of Aprill A^o. 1588.

Your Lordships humbly to comaunde

JAMES MERVYN.	FRANCIS ZOUCH.
WALTER HUNGERFORD.	EDWARD HUNGERFORD.
HENRY KNEVETT.	JASPER MORE.
JOHN DANVERS.	HENRY WILLOUGHBY.
THOMAS WROUGHTON.	MICHAEL ERNELEY.
EDWARD BAYNTON.	WILLM. READE.
WILLIAM BOUNCKER."	

[Endorsed]

"The copy of the Justices of peace Letter to my Lord of Essex Master of the Horse, to have the County of Wiltes discharged for paying of otes towards the provision of Her Majestie's Horse at Reading."

4. "*A Note of the Provisions which Wiltshire purveyeth for Her Majestie's Household.* A.D. 1594, May 22.

Articles of Agrement and Composition had and made the xxijth of May A^o. xxxv^{to} Rne Elizabeth, betwene the right honorable the lordes of her matie's most honorable Privy Counsell, being authorized by Commissions for that purpose on the behalfe of her Ma^{tie} And the right Worshipfull Sir Henry Knyvet, Sir Thomas Gorges, Sir Thomas Wilks and Sir William Brouncker, Knights, on the other partie, being authorized to compounde and conclude for the service of

* Cole Park, near Malmesbury : formerly a Grange of Malmesbury Abbey. When it came into the hands of the Crown a Royal breeding stud was maintained there, temp. H, VIII : and as appears from the present letter, also temp. Elizabeth : and at the expense of the Co. Wilts.

† The clerk whose duty it was to keep account of the quantity of hay and oats, &c., required for the Royal stables. From the Latin *avena*, oat.

certain provisions for her Ma^{tie's} most honorable house, out of the Countie of Wilteshire as hereafter followeth, vid^{et} :

First, that 15 fat Oxen every one weying 600 lbs. waight shall be delivered at the Courte Gate, 1st July, at £4 price.

Item that 200 Muttons fat and great every one weying 46lbs shall be delivered at the Courte Gate on Palm Sunday at 6^s. 8^d. price.

Item, that 200 fat Lambes meet for the expense of her Ma^{tie's} house shal be delivered at the Court Gate 8th June at 12^d. price.

Item, that 20 good Sturkes of a yere olde and upwardes, meet for the expense of her Ma^{tie's} house shal be delivered at the Courte Gate 10th September at 10^s. price.

Item, that 40 fat and great Veales of the age of six weeks and upwardes shal be delivered at the Court Gate 28th April, at 6^s. 8^d. price.

Item, that 16 dozen of Capons at 4^s. the dozen, 40 dozen Pulletts at 18^d. the dozen and 100 dozen Chickens at 2^s. the dozen shal be delivered at London upon a moneth warning to the compounders or to any two Justices of peace of the said shire.

Item, that ready money shal be paied for the said Oxen, Muttons, Lambes, Sturkes, Veales and Poultrie, ymedietely upon the receipt of the same.

Item, if there be any just cause of misliking of any of the said Oxen, Muttons, Lambes, Sturkes and Veales, and the same declared by four indifferent men in writing under their handes, whereof two to be named on the behalf of her Ma^{tie}, and none of her Household, and other two by the bringer or bringers of the same, that then there shall be forefeit to the Quene's Ma^{tie's} use for every oxen so misliked 40^s., for every mutton 2^s. 6^d., for every lambe 12^d. for every sturk 5^s. and for every veale 2^s. 6^d., to be delyvered by the cofferer for the time being out of the price or prices of the rest of those kindes which shal be liked and received, and the wantes of every kinde to be supplied within 14 days after at the furthest. And if it happen the said poultrie appointed by this composition to be delyvered as before, be not delivered or tendered fit and meet for her Ma^{tie's} service at the place and times before agreed upon, That then the said shire of Wiltes to forefeite the debt of every pole of poultrie to be likewise supplied within 14 days after.

And if it shall chaunce, the said Oxen, Muttons, Lambes, Sturks, Veales and Poultrie appointed by this Composition to be delivered or any part thereof, be not receaved to the Queen's Ma^{tie's} use of the bringers of the same to the places before appointed within one day next after the bringing of the same, and offer made thereof to her Ma^{tie's} officers to whom it shall apperteyne; That then the Queen's Ma^{tie} to bear the charge both of the said Cattell and Poultrie and bringers of the same untill such time as they shal be receyved.

Item: that so long tyme as this Composition shall endure, there shall be no manner of purveyance within the said shire to any fair or market by virtue of her Ma^{tie's} commissions to the use of her Ma^{tie} of or for any Oxen, Muttons, Lambes, Sturks, pork, bacon, boars and poultry; nevertheless if it shal happen Her Maj^{tie} to come on progress, and to be in any part of the said shire, That then it shall be lawfull for her Ma^{tie's} officers to provide within the said shire all manner of provisions and victuals for her said house for her highness reasonable price and payments to be made on that behalf.

Item; if any person or persons inhabitants within the said shire shall wilfully refuse to pay and contribute towards these provisions of composition, which shall be rated by the Justice of the Justices of the Peace of the said shire or the moste parte of them, That then upon certificat therof to their hands, A pursaphante [*pursuivant or messenger*] shal be sent downe to apprehend and bring before their honors all such persons for refusing to answer their contempt.

Item, it shall be lawful at any time thereafter for the said shire having shewed this Composition aforesaid one whole year, to break the same at their pleasures upon half a year's warning given from the Justices of Peace and Compounders for the said shire unto the officers of her Ma^{tie}'s Green Cloth: and so likewise on the behalf of her Ma^{tie}.

JOHN PUCKERINGE. W. BURLEIGH.
T. HUNSDON. T. BUCKHURSTE.
JO. FORTESCUE."

5. Arrangement by the Justices of Peace.

"At the Devizes, 29 May 1594.

It is agreed that for 200 lambes to be delivered at the Court on the 8th of June next and 15 oxen to be delivered there the 1st of July next there shall be levied within the Countie and paid at Erlestokey by the 26 June next £149 13 4 viz: for 200 lambs after 6 shillings the lambe, and for 15 oxen after the rate of £7 the Oxe * to be levied after the rate the same way levied the last yere viz:

	£	s.	d.
Out of the Earle of Pembroke's Division	38		
„ Sir James Mervin's ditto	31	13	4
„ Sir Walter Hungerford's	26	13	4
„ Sir John Danvers's	28	6	8
„ Sir Thomas Wroughton's	30		
„ Mr. Dauntsey's	25		
JAMES MERVIN	WM. BROUNCKER	HENRIE SADLER	
HENRY MARTIN	JOHN WARNEFORD	JOHN DAUNSEY.	

At this our meeting at the Devizes this 29th May 1594 It is agreed that forasmuch as there comes no warning in due tyme gyven nor other order agreed on to the contrary, that we are to leavye within our division for lambes and our part of fat oxen £31 13 4 which must be gathered and payd at Stoke to Sir W^m. Brouncker by the xth of June next. And hereof I pray you let the Counstables of every hundred in our Division have notice by your precepts to them, that money may be gathered and payed at the place aforesayd.

Your very loving frend,
JAMES MERVIN."

VII.—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. LETTER RELATING TO HER EXECUTION.

The next document is a very remarkable one, on account of the Memorandum endorsed upon it. A Commission addressed to

* Prices were high in 1594. Owing to excessive transportation wheat was £2 16s. 0d. the quarter in London: and butter 7d. the pound: "owing" (says Stow's Chronicle) "to our deservings."

George 6th Earl of Shrewsbury and Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, had been issued for the execution of the Queen. This was sent down by the hands of Mr. Robert Beale, accompanied by the following letter from the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury then staying at Orton Longueville, near Huntingdon. In the few lines endorsed upon the letter, the Earl (not in his own handwriting, but his Secretary's), records the receipt of the letter and his immediate obedience to the orders sent. Perhaps no transaction of such solemnity was ever registered in terms so brief, so dry, so "business"-like.

It should be remembered that as the year was then reckoned to begin on the 25th March, the date of February 6th, 1586, (as given in the endorsement) signifies according to present reckoning, February 6th, 1587.

The Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury. 3. Feb. (1586-7)

"After o^r. right hartye comendations to your good L. This bearer Mr. Robert Beale, whom your L. knoweth to be honest, wise and trustye, cometh to your L. with a comission under Her Maties. hand and seale, having bin directed to shewe the same to our veary good L. the Erle of Kent, bycause his abode was in his waye, and for that he ys the Second in Comission and your L. the principall. And for that yt is convenient that Sr. Amys Pawlett shold be acquainted herewith, this bearer ys directed to come by him, and after to conferr with your L. howe Mr. Paulett may have knowledge of yo^r. L. (if his healthe can serve him), and so also the Erle of Kent may be ready to attend upon yo^r. L. at soche time as by you shalbe thought requisite: And so praying yo^r. L. to credit the bearer in soche things as he is willed to signifie unto yo^r. L. on our behalf, we bidd your good L. right hartly Farewell. From Grenewich in hast the 3rd of Februarye.

Yo^r. l. assured loving Friends

W. BURGHEY	H. DERBY	R. LEYCESTER
C. HOWARD	HUNSDON	F. COBHAM
CHR. HATTON	F. KNOLLYS	

FRA. WALSINGHAM W. DAVISON

[Addressed]

To our veary good lord the Erle of Shrewsbury
Erle Marshall of England."

[The Endorsement.]

"Broughte by Mr. Beale with the Comysion y^e vith of February 1586 at Orton Longvile: with him came Sir Drewe Drewrye: and the vijth day went to Fothringham, and the viijth of Februarie 86 executed the Scotts Quene accordinge to my said Comysion.

Mr. Androwes the Shereff of Northamp-sheere I sent to bring her downe to execution, and so I charged him with her both lyvinge and with her dead corpes."

VIII.—WILTSHIRE PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE SPANISH ARMADA,
A.D. 1588.

1. *The Queen to the Lord Lieutenant of Co. Wilts.* 18 June, 1588.

"By the Quene.

ELIZABETH. R.

Righte Trustie and righte well beloved cozen wee greete you well. Whereas heretofore upon the advertisements from tyme to tyme from sundrye places of the great preparacions of forreyne forces with a full intencion to invade this our Realm and other our Dominions, wee gave our directions unto you for the preparinge of our subjects within your Lieutenancye to be in a readinesse and defence againste any attempte that mighte be made againste us and our Realme, which directions wee finde so well performed as wee cannot but receave great contentmente thereby, bothe in respecte of your carefull proceedings therein, and allso of the greate willingnesse of our people in generall to the accomplishment of that whereunto they are required, shewing thereby theire greate love and loyaltie towards us which as wee accepte most thankfully at their hands, acknowledginge ourselves infinitely bounde to Allmightie God, in that it hath pleased Him to blesse us with so dutifull and lovinge subjects, so woulde wee have you make it knowne unto them. Forasmuch as we finde the same intencion not only of invasion, but of making a conquest allso of this our Realme, now constantly more and more detected and confirmed, as a matter fully resolved on (beinge allreadie an army putt to the seas for that purpose) although we doute not but by God's goodness the same shall prove frustrate, we have therefore thoughte meete to will and require you forthwith with as moche conveniente speade as you maye to call together at som convenyante place, or places, the beste sorte of gentellmen under your Lieutenancye, and to declare unto them, that considering thies great preparations and threatenings now burste out in action upon the seas, tending to a purposed conqueste, wherein every man's particuler estate in the highest degree is to be touched, in respecte of Countrey, liberty, wife, Children, lands, life and (that which is especially to be regarded) for the profession of the true and syncere religion, of Christe, wee do looke that the moste parte of them shall have (upon this instaunte extraordinary occasione) a larger proportione of furniture both for horsemen and footmen (but especially horsemen) then hath bin certified, thereby to be in their best strength against any attempt whatsoever, and to be ymployed both about our owne person, and otherwise as they shall have knowledge gyven unto them. The number of which larger proportione, as soon as you shall knowe, wee require you to signify unto our Pryvy Counselle. And thereonto as we doute not but by your good endeavours they will be the rather conformable: so allso wee assure ourselves that Allmightie God will so blesse these her loyall harts borne towardes us their lovinge Sovereign and their naturall countrey, that all the attempts of any enemys whatsoever shall be made voyd and frustrate to their confusion, your comforte, and God's high glory.

Gyven under our Signett at our manor of Greenwich the xvijth daye of June in the xxxth yeaere of our Raigene. 1588.

To our righte trustie and right well beloved Cozen the Earle of Pembroke, Presidente of our Counsell in Wales, and our Lieutenante there and of our Counties of Somerset and Wiltes."

2. *Orders to be observed by the Lords Lieutenants.*

- "1. Imprimis, to take order with their Deputies for the publishing of the Commissions.
2. To give direction for the mustering and exercising in martial feats of Armes such as were last year trained and reduced into bands.
3. To cause a general view to be taken by their Deputies of the able men within their severall charges and to see how many of them may be armed with such armour as is^h presently in the severall counties within their said charges.
4. To take a view of the horse-men, and to appoint captaynes over them allotting to everie capitaine, a Cornett, which Cornetts are to be clad with cassocks of one colour.
5. To cause a view to be had of all places of defence, and to consider what sconces * or other kinde of defence may be made there without any great charge to the country and how the enemy may be impeached in landing.
6. To consider how, if the landing place should be taken, what straights and other apt places there are to make head against them.
7. To appoint by way of distribution certain of the trained men and other trained men to repaire to the said place.
8. To make choice of certain pions to resort to the place of defence.
9. To appoint certain carriages for victualls and other necessary things for every one of the severall bands, as also carriages for the pioners.
10. To take order that there may be 3 or 4 hundred shott sett uppon ordinary naggs on horseback.
11. To move the Justices of Peace that every Justice of Quorum may yield to find two Petronells on horseback, and the other Justices that are not of the Quorum, one Petronell uppon ordinary geldings to attend the [Lord] Lieutenants, to be all clad in cassocks of one colour at the charges of the said Justices, and to be led by some such captain as by the said Lieutenant shal be thought meete.
12. To see the Beacons erected and well kept.
13. That especial care be likewise had to discern all Papists and other suspected persons.
14. It shall also be necessary that an oath be ministered as well to the trained souldiers, as to the Captaines.
15. That such as are farmers or owners be enrowled as much as may be in the Trained Bands.
16. To see that the privileged Towns may allways have a proportion of powder in store which shall be delyvered unto them at the Queen's price."

* Sconces. An old word for forts or bulwarks. "At such and such a sconce, or such a breach,"—*Shaks., H. V.*

3. *Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey, to other Justices of the Peace.* 23 June 1588.

"Haveing this daie received letters from the Right Honorable the Earle of Pembroke, Lo. Lieutenant of this county, requiring a speciall and speedie conferance aboute such her Highnes waighty Services as the same letters imparte These are therefore accordingleie to pray your meeting at the Devizes uppon Mondaye beinge the first of July next by viii of the clocke in the forenoone of the same daie And for that we are also required to have some conference with such other of the best sorte of gentlemen as are under the degree of Justices of the Peace within every Division: I am likewyse to pray such your care therein as by sufficiente warning by you given them of the daie, time, and place, the said gentlemen may make their appearance accordingly. And so with my verie hartie commendations I bidd you farewell. Dauntsey the xxiiith day of June 1588.

Your very lovinge Frinde,
JO: DANVERS.

To the Rt. honorable his verie loving Freinds the Lorde Stourton Sir James Mervin Kt., and to the rest of the Justices of that Division and to every of them."

4. 27 June 1588. *The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of the Co. of Wilts.*

"The trained forces previously ordered to be in readiness to repair to the sea coast as occasion may serve to impeach the landing or withstanding of the enemy upon his first descent and another portion disposed in proper places to make head to the enemy after he shall be landed: and another principal parte be reserved for the defence of her Ma^{tie's} person; 2000 men are ordered to be ready at an hour's warning to go either to London, or wherever else may be appointed."

5. 1 July 1588. *Council Order.*

"That such of the servants and retayners of the Earle of Worcester as are enrolled in the trained bands, are to be exempted from that service, and they are to repair to wait on his lordship who has been appointed to attend on her Ma^{tie's} person Likewise the servants of the Earl of Hertford, and any other nobleman similarly employed."

6. 10 July 1588. *"A Trew Copie of Newes unto Richard Godland of Bridgewater Marchaunt, written by, Barnarde Kadforde prisoner within Spaine in St. Sebastian's the 10 of July stilo novo 1588 viz:*

That the Spanishe Fleete of certain departed from Lisbon the 23 and the 30 of Maye last and as the common reporte hathe, bound for the Flaunders Channell, others say for Milford, but the greatest speache is for the Flaunders Channell to meet and joyne with the Prince of Parma fleete on whiche they most depend, and without them they are nothing worth. You shall perceave that uppon Midsomer Day last they receaved a mervelous storm of contrary

windes and were separated and putt backe again with great spoil. The most parte of the Fleet into the Groyne. one of them into St. Andrew, his masts spent, and 3 others, a hulke and 2 *venyans* into Alareda, but they are all gone again to the Groyne 2 days past, and I think by this day the whole Fleet is gone agayne for England or will very shortlye. They make sure account Englande is to be theirs and without fighting; surely their hope is upon treason (which God forbid): there are all, great and small, with 4 gallyes but 150 sail, which at large hereunto annexed you shall further perceave which is for most certain and trewe And as concerning of treason in Fraunce it is most trewe.

This newes cam home in a shippe of Mr. G(odland) the 21st of July, the Mayflower. In the sea on Wenesdaye laste, fell amongeste the Spanishe Fleete, and escaped by God's greate gifte, being not above 60 leagues from Englande and helde there course directly for the same."

7. "The MILITARY DIVISIONS of Wiltshire.

The Earle of Pembroke	{	The Hundred of Branch and Dole.
The Bishop of Sarum		" Cawdon and Cadworth.
		" Chalke.
		" Underditch.
		" Downton.
		" Frustfield.
		" Ambrosbury
		" Alwardbury.
Giles Estcourt		" Elstobb and Everley.
		The Borough of Old Sarum.
		" Wilton, Downton, and Ludgersale.
The Lord Audley	{	The Hundred of Mere.
The Lord Stourton		" Dunworth.
Sir John Zouche		" Heytesbury.
Sir James Mervyn		" Damerham South.
Sir John Thynne		" Warminster.
Christopher Dodington		" Whorwellsdown.
Edmund Ludlow		The Liberty of Maiden Bradley.
Bartholomew Horsey		" East Knoyle, and Bishop's Fonthill.
William Jurdan		The Borough of Hindon.
Jasper More		The Liberty of Deverill Longbridge.
Sir Walter Hungerford	{	The Hundred of Westbury.
William Brouncker		" Bradford.
and others		" Melksham.
		" Trowbridge.
Sir John Danvers	{	The Hundred of Chippenham.
Sir Henry Knyvett		" Malmesbury.
Mr. Snell		" Calne.
and others		The Liberty of Corsham.
		The Hundred of Damerham North
Sir Edward Baynton	{	The Hundred of Kinwardston.
Mr. Earneley		" Swanborough.
and others		" Pottern and Cannings.
		The Borough of the Devizes.
		The Liberty of Bromham and Rowde.

Sir Thomas Wroughton	{	The Hundred of Selkley.
Mr. Kingsmill		Highworth, &c.
Nicholas St. John.		Kingsbridge, &c.
William Danyell		Ramsbury.
		The Borough of Marlborough.
Totall of Hundreds xxix.		
„		Liberties viij.
„		Boroughs vj.

In Burleigh's State Papers there is a General Statement of the Forces raised in the different Counties of England at this time. The return for Co. Wilts was :—

Able Men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained.	Lances.	Light Horse.	Petronells.
7400	2400	1200	1200	15	100	10

The “ Divisions ” were reduced to four, under :—

Sir James Mervyn.
 Sir Thomas Wroughton.
 Sir John Danvers.
 Sir Henry Knevit.

8. In order to spread the news of any sudden landing of the enemy, beacons had been set up on the highest hills. This (now obsolete) medium of public information was one which may never have been seen by the present generation. It was a high pole, having at the top, on a little platform, a barrel of wood and tar ; with wooden steps, or footings, nailed at easy intervals all the way up for the watchman to climb quickly and set fire to the barrel. The following instructions (similar, no doubt, to those circulated all over the country,) were issued, 15th July, 1588, by the Justices of Peace, to the Constables, with regard to

The Beacon on Cley Hill, near Warminster.

“ *First*, to see that the Beakon within the Hundred be well and sufficiently furnished with good and dry wood, and well and orderlie watched (as you have bin formerlie comaunded) And you are lykewyse to have in rediness a Barrell wherein pitche hath bin, besides four or five pounds of pitche to put therein. And further that none be allowed to be a watchman there but hable men both of body and discretion.

Item, to have especiall care from tyme to tyme to the well-looking unto of the said Becon : to th'end the same be not fired upon any lewde devise but upon just cause.

Item, to warne Mr. Carr the elder of Corsley, Wm. Blacke of The Ashes, Wm. Blacke of Smalebrooke, Christopher Daniell of Norridge, Wm. Lambe, John Hill, John Knight and — Hobbs of Bugley, and two or three more of

the meetest persons dwelling near thereabouts, both to charge and discharge the watch of the Beacon aforesaid by turn, one after another, requiring them to see good order therein, or to certify the defaultes : and that the same Beacon be not set on fire without making the Justices of Peace and constables privy thereunto.

Item, if any refuse to watch the Beacon, then to complain to some Justice of Peace, that he may send for the party offending, by warrant, and thereupon commit him to prison, there to remain untill he become reasonable."

The Constables were also to warn all Captains and Corporals to go round and inspect the armour themselves, order what was defective to be amended, also

"To charge all the said Captaynes and Corporalls and all other appointed as souldiers within the Hundred to be in a rediness within an Hour's warning as at their uttermost perill they will answer to the contrary.

That you yourselves view all the overplus of armour within the said Hundred not committed unto any man's charge, to be in a readyness upon any like sudden occasion . . . and to certify unto us the said overplus in writing.

That you keep watch within the Hundred and make diligent search in every suspect place both Saturday and Sunday night next ; and all such Rogues and vagabonds as you shall find, to apprehend not being lawfully licensed, and to bring them unto the next Justice of Peace . . . according unto suche directions as wee have received from Sir John Danvers Knight, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this county.

To charge all householders and cottagers within the Hundred to have in their houses a black bill at the least ; if not some better armour for the defence of their said houses or otherwise uppon any sudden occasion to be used besides those arms as they stand charged withall upon the Muster Book.

JAMES MERVYN.

FRANC: ZOUCHE."

[*Precept annexed to the Articles aforesaid.*]

"These are to will and require you in Her Majesty's name to see the Articles which herewith we send you, and every of them duly put in execution with as great diligence, and expedition as you can. And of your proceedings in the execution hereof we require you to certify unto us or some one of us by the xxvth day of this month of July. Keeping your search for the apprehending of Rogues as secretly as possibly you may, whereby that service may take the better effect. And so eftsones requiring the accomplishment of the premises as you tender her Majestie's service and will at your perill answer to the contrary. From Fountell [*Fonthill*] this xvth daye of Julye 1588.

Your Friends

JAMES MERVYN.

FRANC: ZOUCHE.

HENRY WILLOUGHBY."

9. *Sir John Danvers of Dauntesey, to the Justices of his Division.*

"Having received credible advertisement of the Spanish Fleet being nere unto our coast, I am, in her Highness name to will and command you that with

all possible speed you putt not only all the trained and untrained force within your division in present readiness, but also to cause to be made in like every mans particular force appointed for himself and his houshold and that all cap-taynes within your division be in lyke rediness at an houre's warnyng to march with their foot-band upon any suddeyne occasion that may happen, provided in such sufficient sort of match, powder, and bullett as heretofore hath byn appointed. And that all such horses for service chargeable within the Division be presently taken up, and with those men and furniture be put in a redyness to attend the captayne, having a special regard that the beacons within the Division be carefully looked to. And so nothing dowbting your great care and consideration in this weighty cawse, with my harty commendacions I bid you farewell.

Yo^r. loving frend

JO: DANVERS.

Postscript—For that upon so weighty a cawse, a conference of the whole number of the Justices within this county is very requisite, I am in her Ma^{tie's} name to require your meeting at the Devizes on Saturday next by 8 of the Clocke in the forenoon where, God willing I will not fayle to accompany you."

[*Addressed.*]

To the right worshp^l his very loving Frend
Sir James Mervyn K^t. Coronell of that
Regiment and to all other Justycees of Peace
and Coram within that Devysyon gyve these
with sped."

10. APUD LES DEVIZES 27 July 1588 *Articles agreed upon.*

"That every Capitaine doe call their souldiers together upon Munday morning or Tuesday nexte at the farthest, and to see that they be well armed and weaponed, and to minister to every of them the oath of supremacie, and that they be ready to marche forthwards upon an hour's warning.

Item, that there be levied for every souldier 4 shillings for conduct money, of the parties that do furnish the men with armour. And for coat-money 10^s for every souldier, of the parties which do furnish the armour.

Item, that there be provided for every culverine shot 3lb. of powder, or money after 14 pence the pound: and for every shot by bullets, and one roll of match or 6 pence to buy the same: and that there be provided for every muskett shot 4 lbs of powder, 50 bullets, and one roll of match, or money after the rate aforesaid, of those that furnish the said armour. All which money must be brought by the constables of every Hundred, and delivered by them to the Captains of every band at the tyme when the said Captains shall march away.

Item, that there be provided for every 100 men one cart, with 6 horses, or wayne with 6 oxen, and for every cart or wayne, two men. And for every of them for conduct money 6s. 8d. And for every carriage for 10 days 6 shillings a day, which cometh to 60 shillings which said sum for the carriage and cartes wages must be levied upon the inhabitants of every Hundred generally.

Item, that every Capitaine of the pioners do putt all his men in a readiness, viz: 125 to be in a readiness whensoever called upon, the whole number beinge 500, to be governed by Mr. Edmund Ludlowe, trench master.

Item, that there be a contynuall watch and ward of Four, every night, and Two every day, in every town and village, and that every stranger whom they know not to be an honest man, that they take and bring to the next Justice of Peace, Mayor or Constable. And that they deliver to the next Justice any Letters they shall find about them.

Item, that every constable or other officer to take specyall regarde, that if they shall find any people drawing themselves together in any disordered manner under the number of Twelve, that he or they do presently apprehend the said parties of assembling themselves together and bring them before the next Justice of Peace, and if they exceede the number of 12, that then the constable or other officer forthwith give notice thereof to the next Justice of peace who shall minister to every such partie the oath of supremacy and punish them according to the quality of their offence.

Item, that every constable, tythingman or other offcyer do diligently apprehend all rogues and wandering persons and such as will not labour, and bring them to the Devizes to John Trew, gentleman, appointed provost marshall.

Item, that the said Provost marshall be authorized to travaile over the country at his pleasure, and be aided from any Justice of peace with 2 horses, and 2 men, for a day and a night; and from any other party of ability, with 1 horse and man for the lyke tyme at the charge of the parties to whom he shall direct his precept for that purpose: which provost marshall is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or his deputies to punish all such persons according to the quality of their offence.

Item, that after the departure of the 2000 men there be within every Division a general muster and view of all the able and armed men and of all manner of armour and weapon which they have left, and to put the same in present readiness under Captaynes, to every of them 150 men: and that the Justice of Peace in the mean tyme do procure as much force by persuasion as possibly they can.

Item that the beacons of Ambrosbury be watched by the watchmen and also by John Mathew of Bulford, Wm. Mylle of Cholston, — Bushell of Netheravon, Libyas Maynes and Wm. Staples of Bulford, or one of them by turn; viz: one of them by day and the other by night: and if any of those beacons of Amesbury be fired, that then one of the said 5 persons shall presently ride to the beacon so fired, and enquire the true cause thereof, and then with all possible speed to repair to the next beacon and there deliver to the watchman there, and let them know the cause of the firing of the said beacons, that they may fire the said beacons, if cause so require.

Every 100 men to be thus sorted	35 picks [<i>pikes</i>].
	10 bills.
	30 calyvers.
	10 musketts.
	15 bows.

Item, to send for every musket lacking, 30^s.

Item, for every lance's livery 30^s. besides some powder bulletts and pistols.

Item, yf any man be unwilling to contribute towards the said chardge he is to be comytted to the gayol, or else bounde to appeare before the Lo. Lieutenant or the Lords of her Ma^{tie}'s Privy Council.

Item, that the Launces be at Hungerford fully furnished upon Thursday

nighte the laste of this July, and to have with [each] with him 30^s. for his coate, and money for his charge.

For every calyver 3 lbs of powder.

For every match 6^d.

For every musket 50 bullets.

For every calyver 60 bullets.

For every muskett 4 lbs of powder, or 14 pence a pound for the same.

For cart money 10^s., every man to use his owne colour under the rule of Sir James Mervin.

The Foote-men to be at Andover the 3^d. of August being Saturday."

[*Endorsed*]

"A true copy of all suche articles as were agreed upon at the Devizes 27^o July 1588.

These articles in part infringed: for that the Captains had not the coats promised, nor any part of the money: whereupon great abuse grew towards the country and dyscontent to the souldiers."

11. Articles to be observed by the Constables of the Hundred of Mere and the Liberty of Maiden Bradley.

1. Imprimis, that you charge all the Captaynes, as well of horse as of foote within your Hundred and Liberty that they depart not out of this County, unless they be employed by Directions from the Lords of Her Ma^{tie}'s most Honorable Privy Council.
2. And in lyke sort you warne and require all private souldiers not to depart from their dwelling places by the space of six weeks next unless it be by the leave of their Captains.
3. That you charge such as do furnish Launces or Light horses to keep their said horses in their stables, and to see that they be well fed and in a perfect readinesse uppon an hour's warning.
4. That you make diligent enquiry of all the recusants within your Hundred and Liberty, and what people, horses and forces they have, and thereof to make us present certificate in writing that order may be taken therein as is required.
5. That the Beacons be kept with good watch, and not be fired but by the privilege of you the Constables or of some Justice of the peace; and that all Rogues and idle persons be apprehended and punished: and to keep some times in watching of the highways and passages as you shall find occasion for the apprehending of them.
6. That all suche as do spread or raise any false rumours to discomfort the people, or in any sort to dismay them, be apprehended and brought before us, or some one of us.
7. That diligent care and heed be taken to suppress all unlawful assemblies and especially of unlawfull and suspected persons, if any such be.
8. That you appoint one cart or carriage in your Hundred and Liberty to be in present readiness uppon an hour's warning to carry either armour or victuals as they shall require.

9. That you take care to appoint mares or naggs to be in a readiness for the more speedy carriage of all such souldiers within your Hundred and Liberty with their armours, that they are appointed to serve withall if the needfulness of the service do so require.
10. That you give especiall charge and take great care that all the armour within your Hundred and Liberty, appointed to serve, be always kept clear and serviceable in every point, and be in perfect readiness.
11. That you collect and keepe all such money in your hands as you had order from us to collect, untill you shall have directions from us for the disposinge thereof. And if any refuse to make payment thereof to cause him or them so refusing, to come before one of us to answer their contempt where one of you must be also to mayntayne the same."

12. 28 July 1588, *The Council's Letter to the Lord Lieutenant for the sending up of 300 Foot-men for the garde of Her Maties. person.*

"After our harty comendations unto your Lordship. Whereas wee have heretofore required your Lordship by o^r. lres to sende upp for the garde of her Matie's person the number of 2000 armed Foote-men to be taken out of such number as have bin heretofore certyfiyd to be in a readiness in that county to attend upon her Matie's person; Forasmuch as nowe it is found that the enemye bendeth all his force towards the East parts, her Matie's pleasure is that you shoulde upon the receipte hereof, beside the said number, to send upp the number of 300 remayning yet in that county so as they may be at London by the nexte moneth of Auguste to attende on her Matie's person: whereof we pray you that there be no defaulte. From Richmond the xxviith of Julye 1588.

Yo^r. very loving Friends

CHR. HATTON, CHAN. THOS. HENAGE.

WM. BURGHEY. FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM.

HUNSDON. AMIAS PAWLETT.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS. J. WOOLLEY.

We pray yo^r. Lo. to have especiall care that good watches be kepte in all thoroughfare Towns and Passages, and the othe of supremacy ministered to all suspected persons."

13. It appears that, from each Hundred, a certain number of soldiers, variously armed, were summoned by the Magistrates to meet at some central place. The supplying of "a Musket," "a Calyver," "a Pike," "an Archer," or a Billman was arranged by the County Muster-roll, to be charged in every Tithing, Parish, or Individual person, according to its or his means and position. The like with horses and armour. The following extract from one of the documents illustrates the method adopted:—

"The Names with the Furniture of Armour for the 75 souldiers parcel of the number of 300 which are to be in such readiness as upon an hour's warning they may set forward to the place where they shall be employed under the

conduct of Edmund Lambert and Thomas South, Esquires, mustered at HINDON the 5th August 1588, before John Thynne, Jasper Moore and Harry Willoughby, Esquires, By vertue of the Council's letters to the Earl of Pembroke dated 28 July.

The Towne and Hundred of Warminster.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Musketts. | { | Stephen Dew of Warminster, furnished by W ^m . Carter, <i>alias</i> Smyth, of the same. |
| | | Walter Broadrip of Bishopstrow, furn ^d . by John Elderton. |
| | | John Yong of Warminster, furn ^d . by James Gayner of Bishopstrow. |
| | | William Harris of Warminster, furn ^d . by Mr. Blake of the Ashes. |
| Calyvers. | { | William Cryspin of Corsley. furn ^d . by Mr. Carr the elder. |
| | | John Topp of Fisherton Delamere: furn ^d . by himself. |
| | | Lawrence Matthew of Werminster, furn ^d . by George Gifford. |
| | | John Ketley of Werminster, furn ^d . Nicholas Byngham of Boreham. |
| Pykes. | { | William Domyrick of Wermister, furn ^d . by Thos. Hellyer. |
| | | John Gardener of Corsley: furn ^d . by Rich ^d . Stibbes, Richard Bullock and Richard Gardener. |
| Archers. | | Robert Baylie of Boreham furn ^d . by Thos Jordan of Warmister. |
| Bill-men. | | Richard Willyns of Warmister furnished by W ^m . Rawlyns of the same. |

[To be continued.]

The Names of Places in Wiltshire.

By the Rev. Prebendary W. H. JONES, F.S.A.,

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I.—ON THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN WILTSHIRE LOCAL NAMES.

[Continued from p. 180.]

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

21. AYLESFORD. A name, which though now forgotten, was formerly given to a bridge near Salisbury that crossed the river at Harnham. A similar name in Kent is, in the charters, given as *Æglesford*. (Cod. Dipl., 499.) In like manner *Ægelesbyrig* and *Ægelesworth* (Cod. Dipl., 593, 423) are respectively AYLESBURY, in Bucks, and AYLESWORTH, in Northampton. They are all derived most probably from the